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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this publication is to make readily available to those interested in education in Eastern Europe a guide to selected reference materials on the subject published in English since a predecessor bibliography was produced in 1966. It is a companion effort to "Education in the U.S.S.R.: An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Materials, 1965-1973." The present compilation lists 192 titles from the period 1965 through 1976 indexed in 81 categories. The material is arranged by region and country, beginning with Eastern Europe (for publications concerning more than one country) and proceeding alphabetically through the eight Eastern European countries, which are placed in order by their popular rather than their official names. It is further divided within each geographic section by subject category, beginning with "general" and proceeding alphabetically through the specific subjects included in that section. Categories include not only "general" and 76 specific subjects, but also "bibliographies," "periodicals," and "yearbooks." Subject and author indexes are included. (Author/IRT)

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Education in Eastern Europe

An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Materials 1965-1976

by
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Education in Eastern Europe

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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FOREWORD

It is very clear that increasing understanding between the United States and the countries of Eastern Europe is in the mutual interests of East and West as well as of the world at large. Education has especially important contributions to make to this objective.

The U.S. Office of Education takes very seriously its professional responsibilities for helping expand and improve international understanding and cooperation with the countries of Eastern Europe and makes important contributions in a variety of ways. Continuing efforts include financial assistance to comprehensive Eastern European and Soviet Union language and area studies centers in several American colleges and universities, graduate student fellowships for research and training in Eastern European studies both in the United States and in the countries of Eastern Europe, faculty research grants for scholarly work in Eastern Europe, sponsorship of selected efforts to produce teaching materials and preparation of research monographs and bibliographies on various aspects of education in Eastern European countries, and leadership in sending delegations of American educational policymakers and State administrators to selected Eastern European countries for firsthand observations and the sharing of experience on problems of common concern.

Among the recent examples of basic instructional and reference materials produced or in process with financial assistance from USOE are the following:

East Central and Southeast Europe. A Handbook of Library and Archival Resources in North America (American Council of Learned Societies and Social Sciences Research Council Joint Committee on Eastern Europe Publication Series, No. 3)

Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C. for Central and East European Studies (Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution)

History of Southeastern Europe: A Regional Survey from 1699 to the Present (American Council of Learned Societies)

Eastern Europe: An Interdisciplinary Series (American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies). Ten booklets for undergraduates.

A Dynamic Inventory of Soviet and East European Studies in the United States (American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies)

In addition, USOE has financially supported several projects for the development of language-teaching material for a variety of Eastern European languages, including Albanian, Bulgarian, Polish, and Slovene.

In the past few years USOE has also sponsored, funded, and published or is publishing descriptive studies of the education systems of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. The present publication, described below, is believed to be an especially useful contribution of USOE's comparative education program.

The purpose of this publication, *Education in Eastern Europe: An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Materials, 1965-1976,* is to make readily available to all interested in education in Eastern Europe a guide to selected reference materials on the subject published in English since the predecessor bibliography was produced by the Office of Education in 1966. It is a companion effort to *Education in the U.S.S.R.: An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Materials, 1965-1973,* which was prepared by the same author and published by USOE in 1974.

The present compilation lists 192 titles from the period 1965 through 1976 indexed in 81 categories. The material is arranged by region and country, beginning with Eastern Europe (for publications concerning more than one country) and proceeding alphabetically through the eight Eastern European countries, which are placed in order by their popular rather than their official names (but with their official names also given). It is further divided within each geographic section by subject category, beginning with "general" and proceeding alphabetically through the specific subjects included in that section. Categories include not only "general" and 76 specific subjects, but also "bibliographies," "periodicals," and "yearbooks." The wide range of subjects covered and the assistance this bibliography can render to comparative study can quickly be seen by skimming the Subject Index, which begins on page 59. Each bibliographic entry is numbered consecutively. The entry numbers are used in the cross-references after individual entries and in both the subject and author indexes.

This bibliography will be of special interest to many, covering as it does the period when Eastern Europe began to open more widely to Western contact in general and when in the United States ethnic heritage studies began to assume importance in American education.

While a wide range of views is expressed in the various entries, the inclusion of an item does not constitute any official acceptance or endorsement by the Office of Education of any position or recommendation therein or of any author. As in the earlier bibliography, material from Eastern European publications provides some information not found in

other sources and yields unique insight into the educational philosophies of these countries and the Socialist conception of the relationship between the educational system and the state. The purpose of this publication is essentially to facilitate access to a sizable and complex body of literature on education in an important group of countries. While a careful, systematic effort was made to provide reasonably comprehensive coverage of useful materials, the resulting compilation does not purport to provide a critical review of the many and varied items included.

The author, Nellie Apanasewicz, is a research and program specialist on education in Eastern Europe. With the U.S. Office of Education from 1968 to 1977, she has previously authored several other USOE publications, most in collaboration with the senior specialist for Eastern Europe, Seymour M. Rosen. These joint efforts include *Soviet Education: A Bibliography of English-Language Materials* (1964), *Textbooks for Soviet Schools* (1966), *Final Examinations in the Russian Ten-Year School* (1966), and *The Educational System of Yugoslavia* (1970). More recently, she was solely responsible for *Education in the U.S.S.R.: An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Materials, 1965-1973* (mentioned previously) and *The Educational System of Poland* (1976).

The present publication was Ms. Apanasewicz's final project on Eastern Europe before retirement in late 1977. Its attention to detail and thoroughness are characteristic of her work. The Office of Education has been fortunate in having her dedicated services over a significant span of years. She can be proud of the many contributions she has made in helping the American educational community better understand education in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Robert Leestma
Associate Commissioner
for Institutional Development
and International Education

February 1979

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iii
Eastern Europe	1
Albania (People's Republic of Albania)	20
Bulgaria (People's Republic of Bulgaria)	21
Czechoslovakia (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)	23
East Germany (German Democratic Republic)	31
Hungary (Hungarian People's Republic)	35
Poland (Polish People's Republic)	39
Romania (Socialist Republic of Romania)	46
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)	51
Subject Index[1]	59
Author Index	81

[1]Includes categories for bibliographies, periodicals, and yearbooks also.

EASTERN EUROPE

General Information

1. Beck, Carlton, E., ed. *Perspectives on World Education.* Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Company Publishers, 1970. 434 pp.

Includes information on education in Albania, pp. 12-19, and Poland, pp. 76-89.

2. Deighton, Lee C., et al, eds. *The Encyclopedia of Education* (9 vols.). New York: The Macmillan Company and The Free Press, 1971.

See vol. 1 for Albania, pp. 166-169, and Bulgaria, 496-499; vol. 2, Czechoslovakia, 596-598; vol. 4, East Germany, 126-130, and Hungary, 529-533; vol. 7, Poland, 164-168, and Romania, 570-573; vol. 9, Yugoslavia, 625-629.

3. Grant, Nigel. *Society, Schools and Progress in Eastern Europe.* New York: Pergamon Press, 1969. 363 pp.

Part I gives information on the social, historical, and political background of Eastern Europe, on Marxist theory and Communist education, old and new educational patterns, and some general features of Eastern European education (e.g., education and ideology, discipline and moral education, science and technology, youth organizations, and administration and control). Part II describes educational developments and the education systems by country: Albania, pp. 345-349; Bulgaria, 331-344; Czechoslovakia, 232-258; East Germany, 203-231; Hungary, 259-281; Poland, 175-202; Romania, 282-299; Yugoslavia, 300-330. A glossary of educational terminology in the respective languages and in English is given on pp. 350-356.

4. Thomas, Jean. *World Problems in Education: A Brief Analytical Survey* (IBE: Studies and Surveys in Comparative Education). Paris: Unesco, 1975. 166 pp.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia are included in this survey.

5. Toma, Peter A., ed. *The Changing Face of Communism in Eastern Europe.* Tucson, Ariz.: The University of Arizona Press, 1970. 413 pp.

"The aim of this volume is to analyze the significant changes which have occurred in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia and the impact of these changes on their relation with the USSR and the West." See Albania, pp. 244-280; Bulgaria, 90-119; Czechoslovakia, 164-190; East Germany, 122-162; Hungary, 192-213; Poland, 40-88; Romania, 14-37; Yugoslavia, 216-241.

6. Unesco. *World Survey of Education: V—Educational Policy, Legislation and Administration.* Paris: Unesco, 1971. 1,418 pp.

Information on each country includes aims, policies, and planning in education; administration, organization, structure, and financing of education; legal basis of the education system; teaching staff, curriculums, textbooks, research, and statistics. A glossary of the original language education terminology with English translations is given for each country. See Albania, pp. 113-117; Bulgaria, 225-236; Czechoslovakia, 373-386; East Germany, 515-521; Hungary, 573-587; Poland, 979-991; Romania, 997-1007; Yugoslavia, 1393-1399.

7. Unesco, International Bureau of Education. *International Yearbook of Education* (discontinued as of 1970). Paris: Unesco.

Information on educational change and development presented by member countries to the Unesco International Conference on Education held in Geneva, Switzerland.

See also nos. 50-69, 80.

Adult Education

8. Kulich, Jindra. *Adult Education in Continental Europe: An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Materials, 1945-1969.* Toronto: Department of Adult Education, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education *and* Vancouver: Center for Continuing Education, University of British Columbia, 1971. 227 pp.

See Albania, pp. 32-33, 197-198; Bulgaria, 40, 198-200; Czechoslovakia, 41-47, 200; East Germany, 89-92; Hungary, 110-114, 201; Poland, 138-144, 201-202; Romania, 146-148, 202-203; Yugoslavia, 187-195, 205.

9.——. *Adult Education in Continental Europe: An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Materials 1970-1974.* Vancouver: Centre for Continuing Education, University of British Columbia *and* Ontario: Depart-

ment of Adult Education, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education in association with the International Council for Adult Education, 1975. 165 pp.

See Albania, p. 35; Bulgaria, 38-39; Czechoslovakia, 40-44; East Germany, 83-85; Hungary, 87-91; Poland, 107-112; Romania, 114; Yugoslavia, 146-150.

See also no. 52.

Agricultural Engineering Institutions

10. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. *International Directory of Agricultural Engineering Institutions.* Rome: FAO, December 1973. 537 pp.

"For each institution information is provided on scientific staff, training and research, recent publications and languages of correspondence. The institutions are arranged by countries in the alphabetical order of their English geographical names...." See Bulgaria, pp. 48-49; Czechoslovakia, 85-95; East Germany, 128-132; Hungary, 165-174; Poland, 334-353; Romania, 363-367; Yugoslavia, 524-527.

Bibliographies

11. Horecky, Paul L., ed. *Southeastern Europe: A Guide to Basic Publications.* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1969. 755 pp.

See Albania, pp. 73-115; Bulgaria, 119-209; Romania, 331-448; Yugoslavia, 451-641.

12. Horecky, Paul L. and Robert G. Carlton. *The USSR and Eastern Europe: Periodicals in Western Languages.* Library of Congress. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 89 pp.

See East Europe, pp. 1-16 and 69-73; Albania, 17; Bulgaria, 19-21; Czechoslovakia, 21-30; Hungary, 30-36; Poland, 37-46; Romania, 46-52; Yugoslavia, 63-68.

13. International Council for Educational Development. *Comparative Higher Education Abroad: Bibliography and Analysis.* Philip G. Altbach, ed. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976. 274 pp.

"The purpose of this volume is to provide a useful resource to scholars, planners, government officials, and others concerned with higher education. . . . The bibliography includes books, articles, and disserta-

tions on higher education. . . ." See Bulgaria, p. 58; East Germany, 62-63; Hungary, 84; Poland, 87-88; Romania, 88; Yugoslavia, 116.

14. Scanlan, James P. and Jeanne F. Eason, eds. *The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies for 1970, 1971, and 1972.* Columbus, Ohio: American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS), 1974. 306 pp.

For information on education see pp. 88-92, as follows: General, 88 and 91; Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, 91; Poland, 91-92; Romania and Yugoslavia, 92.

Chemistry, Teaching of

15. Unesco. *New Trends in Chemistry Teaching, Vol. II* (The Teaching of Basic Sciences: Chemistry), E. Cartmell, ed. Paris: Unesco, 1969. 408 pp.

"Presents papers originally published during 1966 and 1967 in leading chemistry-teaching periodicals of the world," including articles published in East German and Hungarian journals; and lists journals and periodicals relevant to chemistry teaching, including those published in Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Child Care

16. Kahn, Alfred J. and Sheila B. Kamerman, project directors. *Child Care Programs in Nine Countries.* DHEW Publication No. (OHD) 76-30080. Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development/Office of Child Development Research and Evaluation Division, 1976. 83 pp.

Poland and Yugoslavia are among the countries included in this study. It was commissioned by the DHEW Office of Child Development and prepared by the Cross-National Studies of Social Service Systems, Columbia University School of Social Work, New York, for the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Working Party on the Role of Women in the Economy, which met in Paris in December 1975. Topics include the structure of child care programs, social welfare supports for alternative arrangements, eligibility and financing, goals and purposes, research and evaluation, the current debate in each country. The first table shows the structure of child care in each country; the second, child-care program coverage; and the third, eligibility criteria and methods of payment.

Curriculums

17. Lockard, J. David, ed. *Science and Mathematics Curricular Developments Internationally, 1956-1974* (The Ninth Report of the International Clearinghouse on Science and Mathematics Curricular Developments). College Park, Md.: University of Maryland, Science Teaching Center, 1975. 395 pp.

This joint project of The Commission on Science Education of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and The Science Teaching Center of the University of Maryland gives "an international 'over-view' of science and mathematics curriculum developments from the first major endeavor in 1956 right through 1974. . . ." Included in the study are Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Degrees, International Equivalencies of

18. Dupuy, René Jean and Gregory Tunkin. *Comparability of Degrees and Diplomas in International Law: A Study on the Structural and Functional Aspects (Studies on International Equivalences of Degrees).* Paris: Unesco, 1973. 75 pp.

Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia were included in this study.

19. Sharp, Theodore, Inez Sepmeyer, and Martena Sasnett. *The Country Index: Interpretations for Use in the Evaluation of Foreign Secondary Academic Credentials.* North Hollywood, Calif.: International Education Research Foundation, Inc., 1971. 217 pp.

"The *Country Index* has been published for the use of those persons who are engaged in international education, such as college and university admissions officers, foreign student advisers, secondary school administrators, licensing agents, consular officials, and others who need to have a concise description of the major secondary credentials which admit to higher education. . . . Information is provided on length of school years, grading systems, examinations required for promotion, and the major secondary certificates awarded with their authentic names. . . ." See Bulgaria, pp. 31-32; Czechoslovakia, 73-74; Hungary, 103; Poland, 171; Romania, 175; Yugoslavia, 213.

Dental Education

20. World Health Organization. *World Directory of Dental Schools, 1963.* Geneva: WHO, 1967. 282 pp.

Information by country on administration, admission requirements, curriculums, examinations, and graduation and licensing requirements; names and addresses of dental schools, year founded, total enrollment, and number of graduates. A comparative listing by country is also given on numbers of medical, pharmacy, and veterinary schools. See Albania, pp. 257, 269, 279; Bulgaria, 44-46, 257, 260, 269, 279; Czechoslovakia, 69-73, 257, 260, 269, 279; Hungary, 113-115, 257, 260, 269, 279; Poland, 187-190, 258, 261, 269, 279; Romania, 193-195, 258, 261, 269, 280; Yugoslavia, 250-253, 259, 261, 269, 280.

Educational Documentation

21. Unesco. *Guide to National Bibliographical Information Centres* (Unesco Bibliographic Handbooks). Paris: Unesco, 1970. 195 pp.

"The *Guide* lists the main national bibliographical centres of general scope or specializing in such fields as education, human and social sciences, etc. . ." See Bulgaria, pp. 45-47; Czechoslovakia, 55-62; East Germany, 73-76; Hungary, 78-86; Poland, 123-129; Romania, 130-138; Yugoslavia, 182-185.

22.——. *International Guide to Educational Documentation, Second Edition. 1960-1965.* Paris: Unesco, 1971. 575 pp.

See Albania, pp.78-80; Bulgaria, 125-132; Czechoslovakia, 200-205; Hungary, 270-277; Poland, 416-423; Romania, 424-430; Yugoslavia, 561-569.

23. Unesco, International Bureau of Education. *Educational Documentation and Information: Bulletin of the International Bureau of Education.* Paris: Unesco *and* Geneva: IBE. Quarterly.

Sample issues or themes: Educational Guidance, Education for Rural Life, Social Background of Students and Their Chance of Success at School.

Educational Information, Dissemination of

24. Institute of Educational Information, Ministry of Education of the Czech Socialist Republic. *Designing Information Systems in the Field of Education* (EDICO). Prague: The Institute, 1975. 261 pp.

"Proceedings of the First International Colloquium held by the Institute of Educational Information of the Ministry of Education of the Czech Socialist Republic with the participation of UNESCO, under the auspices of the Ministries of Education of the Czech Socialist Republic and of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Prague, November 26-29, 1974." See reports: Bulgaria, pp. 67-73; Czechoslovakia, 13-36, 111-117, 138-145, 172-178, 192-200, 217-222, 225-256; East Germany, 57-66; Hungary, 47-56, 154-166; Poland, 81-89, 211-216; Romania, 146-153; Yugoslavia, 74-80.

Educational Planning

25. Unesco, International Institute for Educational Planning. *Educational Planning: A Directory of Training and Research Institutions.* Paris: Unesco, 1968, 235 pp.

"This second edition . . . is intended to facilitate exchange and cooperation among training and research groups everywhere that are interested in educational planning. In short, the aim is to foster the growth of a world-wide community of scholars, teachers and practitioners working in this important new field. . . ." See Bulgaria, pp. 63-65; Czechoslovakia, 78-83; East Germany, 106; Hungary, 107-111; Poland, 158-159; Yugoslavia, 235.

Educational Research

26. Unesco, International Bureau of Education. *The Organization of Educational Research: Comparative Education Study* (Publication No. 288). Geneva: IBE *and* Paris: Unesco, 1966. 171 pp.

Information presented to the 29th Session of the International Conference on Education held in Geneva, Switzerland, 1966. See Bulgaria, pp. 18-19, 152; Czechoslovakia, 38-39, 155; Hungary, 59-60, 157; Poland, 104-105, 164-165; Romania, 107-108, 165; Yugoslavia, 145-147, 171.

27. Novak, Zdenek, comp. *Educational Research in Seven European Socialist Countries: A Survey 1969* (Documents on Educational Research 1). Hamburg, Germany: Unesco Institute for Education, 1970. 187 pp.

Documents on educational research institutions and their research projects carried out in 1969 and used for the Seminar for Directors of Educational Research Institutes and Professors of Education, held Nov.

17-21, 1969, at the Unesco Institute for Education, Hamburg. Included in the survey are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Environment, Teaching About

28. Unesco, International Bureau of Education. *The Study of Environment in School: Research in Comparative Education* (Publication No. 314). Geneva: IBF *and* Paris: Unesco, 1968. 187 pp.

See Bulgaria, pp. 18-20; Czechoslovakia, 46-48; Hungary, 82-84; Poland, 133-138; Romania, 139-141; Yugoslavia, 183-187.

Health Education

29. Unesco, International Bureau of Education. *Health Education in Primary Schools: Research in Comparative Education Study* (Publication No. 304). Geneva: IBE *and* Paris: Unesco, 1967. 188 pp.

See Bulgaria, pp. 14-16; Czechoslovakia, 43-45; Hungary, 75-76; Poland, 133-135; Romania, 137-140; Yugoslavia, 184-186.

30. World Health Organization. *World Directory of Schools of Public Health, 1965.* Geneva: WHO, 1968. 232 pp.

Information on admission requirements, curriculums, length of studies for the different specializations, and degree requirements; names and addresses of the schools offering public health courses, year founded, and numbers of students in each; and the program of studies offered at each school during the 1965-66 academic year. See Bulgaria, pp. 27-29, 148, 232; Czechoslovakia, 41-43, 158, 232; Poland, 89-90, 190, 232; Romania, 93-94, 232; Yugoslavia, 127-129, 229-230, 232.

Higher Education

31. *International Handbook of Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Education.* Paris: The International Association of Universities. Published triennially.

Includes a listing of the faculties under each institution and information on admission requirements, the kinds of degrees and diplomas given, and the length of study programs required for each. For example, in the sixth edition published in 1974 see Albania, pp.3-5; Bulgaria, 153-160;

Czechoslovakia, 236-250; East Germany, 452-472; Hungary, 529-543; Poland, 926-954; Romania, 959-974; Yugoslavia, 1228-1234.

32. Szczepanski, Jan. *Higher Education in Eastern Europe* (International Council for Educational Development, Occasional Paper No. 12). New York: ICED, 680 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019, 1974. 20 pp.

Headings: Higher Education in Eastern Europe; Eastern European School System; Functions, Goals, and Tasks; Access to Higher Education; Adult Education; The Professoriate; Management and Administration. See information on Bulgaria and Poland.

33. Unesco. *Access to Higher Education in Europe.* Paris: Unesco, 1968. 140 pp.

Comparative background documents and report of The Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States of Unesco on Access to Higher Education, held in Vienna, Nov. 20-25, 1967, include information on Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

34. Unesco. *Higher Education in Europe.* Bucharest, Romania: European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES). Bimonthly.

Information on higher education in the countries of the Unesco European region and in Canada and the United States.

35.——. *New Forms of Higher Education in Europe* (Studies and Documents Edited by the European Centre for Higher Education—CEPES). Bucharest: CEPES, 1976. 185 pp.

The Symposium on New Forms of Higher Education was held at the European Center for Higher Education, Bucharest, Romania, Jan. 13-15, 1976. "The purpose of this Symposium was to exchange views and experiences on the proposed topic and to identify the most significant factors of interest to officials and administrators in charge of higher education in Europe. Participants from 13 countries and several observers from international organizations dealing with such problems attended the meeting." See reports: Czechoslovakia, pp. 121-123; East Germany, 139-143; Poland, 159-166; Yugoslavia, 87-97.

36.——. *World Guide to Higher Education: A Comparative Survey of Systems, Degrees and Qualifications.* Paris: Unesco *and* Epping, Essex, England: Bowker Publishing Company, Ltd., *and* New York: Unipub, 1976. 302 pp.

See Albania, pp. 5-6; Bulgaria, 31-33; Czechoslovakia, 60-63; East

Germany, 90-92; Hungary, 111-113; Poland, 209-211; Romania, 217-219; Yugoslavia, 294-297.

37. Unesco. *World Survey of Education. IV: Higher Education.* New York: Unesco Publications Center, 1966. 1,433 pp.

Information on the education system, development of education, legislation, policy and administration, financing of education, admissions, kinds and length of studies, degrees and titles, research, academic staff, student life, teacher education, enrollments; glossary of educational terms in the given language and in English; and a chart of the educational structure in each country. See Albania, pp. 139-146; Bulgaria, 240-249; Czechoslovakia, 381-393; East Germany, 526-534; Hungary, 583-597; Poland, 932-943; Romania, 965-975; Yugoslavia, 1418-1429.

38. *The World of Learning 1976-77* (27th ed.). London: Europa Publications, Limited, 1976. Published annually

Includes, for example, names, addresses, and other details on higher education institutions, libraries, museums, learned societies, and research institutes; lists faculties, names of rectors, prorectors, and deans of faculties of major higher education institutions; and numbers of students and teachers in each. In this edition see volume I for information on Albania, pp. 54-55; Bulgaria, 198-210; Czechoslovakia, 330-351; East Germany, 458-468; Hungary, 569-590; Poland, 965-997; and volume II for information on Romania, pp. 1019-1042; Yugoslavia, 1824-1850.

39. *World List of Universities, Other Institutions of Higher Education, and University Organizations, 1975-1976.* Paris: International Association of Universities, 1975. 516 pp.

See Albania, p. 2; Bulgaria, 44-45; Czechoslovakia, 75-76; East Germany, 113-116; Hungary, 139-140; Poland, 254-258; Romania, 263-265; Yugoslavia, 417-419.

40. Young, Nancy and Mary Louisa Taylor, eds. *Handbook on International Study for U.S. Nationals: Study in Europe.* New York: Institute of International Education, 1976. 307 pp.

This handbook, for use by those who plan to study abroad and for teachers or counselors who advise students about study abroad or assess the academic backgrounds of students from abroad, "briefly describes the higher education systems of all the European countries which offer university-level instruction and includes for each a listing of institutions of higher education, their fields of study, and degrees. . . ." Information is

included on Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

International-Intercultural Relations, Teaching About

41. Unesco, International Bureau of Education. *International Understanding as an Integral Part of the School Curriculum: Research in Comparative Education* (Publication No. 312). Geneva: IBE *and* Paris: Unesco, 1968. 240 pp.

See Bulgaria, pp. 23-26; Czechoslovakia, 51-54; Hungary, 99-102; Poland, 173-178; Romania, 179-183; Yugoslavia, 235-239.

Libraries

42. Gardner, Frank M. *Public Library Legislation: A Comparative Study* (Documentation, Libraries, and Archives: Studies and Research 2). Paris: Unesco, 1971. 285 pp.

See Czechoslovakia, pp. 129-140, and Hungary, 141-148.

See also nos. 59, 66.

Library Science

43. Unesco. *World Guide to Library Schools and Training Courses in Documentation.* Paris: Unesco *and* London: Clive Bingley, Ltd., 1972. 245 pp.

The *Guide* "is arranged by country . . . with details of courses offered, duration, diplomas awarded, conditions of admission, numbers of teaching staff, and other details of relevance. . . ." See Bulgaria, pp. 37-38; Czechoslovakia, 55-58; East Germany, 80-82; Hungary, 85-86; Poland, 128-133; Romania, 135-137; Yugoslavia, 242-243.

Media Occupations, Training for

44. Katzen, May. *Mass Communication: Teaching and Studies at Universities* (A World-Wide Survey on the Role of Universities in the Study of the Mass Media and Mass Communication). Paris: Unesco, 1975. 278 pp.

See Czechoslovakia, pp. 90-92; East Germany, 105-106; Hungary, 114-116; Poland, 129-132; Romania, 133; Yugoslavia, 154-156.

Medical Education

45. Modica, Charles R. *1977 Foreign Medical School Catalogue.* Bay Shore, N.Y.: The Foreign Medical School Information Center, One East Main St., Bay Shore, N.Y. 11706, 1976. 165 pp.

"For each country contained in this book a general description of medical education is given and this information is followed by a list of medical schools with statistical information for each one. An explanation of the general description is as follows: Administration . . ., Admission Requirements . . ., Program. . . ." See Albania, p. 15; Czechoslovakia, 43-44; Hungary, 84-85; Poland, 128-129; Romania, 131.

46. Weinerman, E. Richard. *Social Medicine in Eastern Europe: The Organization of Health Services and the Education of Medical Personnel in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1969. 201 pp.

Based on author's field study trip during the spring of 1967, publication is divided into three chapters: I, General Observations Relating to All Three Countries; II, The National Health Programs of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland; and III, Commentary and Conclusions. Appendix lists persons and places visited.

47. World Health Organization. *World Directory of Medical Schools, 1970.* Geneva: WHO, 1973. 147 pp.

This directory "provides a list of medical schools throughout the world that were in full operation during 1970. Wherever possible, in addition to the name and address of the school, information is given on the year instruction commenced, conditions of admission, duration of studies, name of degree or diploma awarded, language of instruction, the number of students admitted in 1970, and the number who graduated that year. . . ." See Albania, pp. 11, 139; Bulgaria, 27, 140; Czechoslovakia, 39-40, 141; East Germany, 50-51, 141; Hungary, 57, 142; Poland, 92-93, 144; Romania, 96, 145; Yugoslavia, 136-137, 147.

Music Education

48. Unesco. *International Directory of Music Education Institutions.* Paris: Unesco, 1968. 115 pp.

Lists the conservatories, academies of music, other music institutions; international competitions; music libraries, archives, and documentation centers of international standing; collections of musical instruments; national and international organizations, societies, and institutions of music and music education; national and international music

periodicals. See Bulgaria, p. 22; Czechoslovakia, 29-30; Hungary, 51-52; Poland, 82-86; Romania, 86-87; Yugoslavia, 114-115.

Nursing Education

49. World Health Organization. *World Directory of Post-Basic and Post-Graduate Schools of Nursing.* Geneva: WHO, 1965. 223 pp.

Information on administration, admission requirements, and curriculums for the different specializations in nursing. See Czechoslovakia, pp. 48-50; Poland, 142-144; Yugoslavia, 222-223.

Periodicals

50. *Comparative Education.* Oxford, England: Carfax Publishing Company. Published in March, June, and October.

"This international journal of educational studies aims to present up-to-date information on significant educational trends throughout the world, interpreted by scholars in comparative education and related disciplines, but expressed in a straightforward way for the general reader as well as for educationists, teachers, researchers, administrators, and students. . . ."

51. *Comparative Education Review.* Los Angeles: University of California. Published in February, June, and October.

The *Review* "is the official journal of the Comparative and International Education Society, an organization of scholars and teachers of Comparative and International Education, founded in 1956 to advance knowledge and teaching in this field."

52. *Convergence: An International Journal of Adult Education.* Toronto, Canada: International Council for Adult Education. Quarterly.

53. *Daedalus.* Boston: American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Quarterly.

Articles on developments in the arts, education, humanities, politics, sciences, and various other fields in the United States and abroad.

54. *East European Quarterly.* Boulder, Colo.: University of Colorado. Includes articles on education.

55. *Education Index.* Bronx, New York: H. W. Wilson Company.

"Published monthly except July and August, with a bound cumulation each year, *The Education Index* is a cumulative author subject index to educational material in the English language. . . . Subject areas indexed include administration; pre-school, elementary, secondary, higher and adult education; teacher education, counseling and guidance; curriculum and curriculum materials. Subject fields indexed include. . . comparative and international education. . . ."

56. *Foreign Affairs Research* (Monthly Accessions List of the Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center). U.S. Department of State, Office of External Research. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Includes listing of research papers on education.

57. Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). *Daily Report: Eastern Europe*. Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce.

"This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. . . ." Includes information on education developments.

58. Foreign Policy Association, Inc. *Intercom*. New York: The Association. Published 6 times a year through 1968.

Focuses on a different world affairs topic or area in the news in each issue. (*Intercom* is now published by Global Perspectives on Education, Inc. It no longer publishes articles concerning individual countries or areas, but instead brings global perspectives to bear on issues of worldwide concern.)

59. *International Library Review*. London and New York: Academic Press, Inc. Quarterly.

"Deals with all aspects of progress and research in international and comparative librarianship, documentation and information retrieval, in national, public, university, and special libraries."

60. *International Review of Education*. Den Haag, Holland: Martinus Nijhoff. Quarterly.

Periodical which is "edited on behalf of the Unesco Institute for Education, Hamburg . . . (and) has as its purpose the publication of scholarly articles, communications, reports and reviews on all questions of education and related fields as far as they are of international interest."

61. *International Social Science Journal.* Paris: Unesco. Quarterly.

"Since the early 1960's, this *Journal* has paid regular attention to problems of information, documentation and data. . . ." Each issue is devoted to a specific topic (e.g., social functions of education, science and technology as development factors, the arts in society).

62. *Journal of Abstracts in International Education.* Bowling Green, Ohio: College of Education, Bowling Green State University.

"The *Journal* publishes the abstract of all papers presented at the Symposium on International Education and unsolicited papers on a biannual basis."

63. *Minerva: A Review of Science, Learning, and Policy.* London: The International Association for Cultural Freedom. Quarterly.

Articles, documents, and reports on science education, science policies, and scientific development in countries throughout the world.

64. *Prospects: Quarterly Review of Education.* Paris: Unesco. Covers various educational topics and developments, by country or geographic area.

65. *Slavic Review* (American Quarterly of Soviet and East European Studies). (Formerly *The American Slavic and East European Review.* Articles on various aspects of life and culture (e.g., agriculture, education, literature, religion, and sociology).

66. *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries.* Paris: Unesco. Six issues per year.

"Promotes Unesco's programme in the fields of library and information science, documentation and archives and publishes primary studies, the results of research and articles of international interest on theoretical and practical developments in these areas."

67. U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs. *International Educational and Cultural Exchange.* U.S. Advisory Commission Staff (CU/ACS), Department of State. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. Quarterly through summer 1978.

"*Exchange* is intended . ... to provide a forum for the exchange of information and opinion on all aspects of international educational and cultural affairs. . . ."

68. U.S. Information Agency. *Problems of Communism.* Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. Bimonthly.

"Provides analyses and significant information about the contemporary affairs of the Soviet Union, China, and comparable states and political movements."

69. U.S. Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS). *Translations on Eastern Europe: Political, Sociological, and Military Affairs.* Springfield, Va.: National Technical Information Service.

"The serial report contains articles on official party and government pronouncements and writings on significant domestic political developments; information on general sociological problems and developments in such areas as demography, manpower, public health and welfare, education. . . ."

Preschool Education

70. Mialaret, Gaston. *World Survey of Pre-School Education* (Educational Studies and Documents, No. 19). Paris: Unesco Press, 1976. 67 pp.

Topics include general aspects of preschool education in various countries; the institutions; the children who attend preschool educational institutions; goals; methods and materials; the activity of the child; adults in preschool educational institutions; relations with parents and compulsory education; preschool education and the community; the future of preschool education. Appendix 1 contains the text of the questionnaire on preschool education, and appendix 2 lists the countries that answered the questionnaire, including Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland.

Social Work Education

71. Stickney, Patricia J. and Rosa Perla Resnick. *World Guide to Social Work Education.* New York: International Association of Schools of Social Work, 1974. 297 pp.

The *Guide* "offers possibilities for a comparative study of national systems of social work education" and "should serve the eminently practical purpose of helping schools of social work, employers of social workers, and other interested readers in one country to assess the approximate comparability of social work qualifications earned in another country." See Poland, pp. 180-182; Yugoslavia, 260-262.

Statistics

72. Baldwin, Godfrey and Frances T. Manning. *Projections of the Population of the Communist Countries of Eastern Europe, by Age and Sex: 1969 to 1990* (International Population Reports Series P-91, No. 18). U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 39 pp.

Includes tables of projected population of children of kindergarten age (3 to 6 years), elementary school age (7 to 14), and secondary school age (15 to 18) for the years 1969, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1990, in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Teacher Education

73a. Klassen, Frank H. and John L. Collier, eds. *Innovation Now: International Perspectives on Innovation in Teacher Education.* Washington, D.C.: International Council on Education for Teaching, 1973. 133 pp.

See Bulgaria, pp. 72-73; Czechoslovakia, 73-77; East Germany, 99-101; Hungary, 101-103; Poland, 28-29; Romania, 77-79; Yugoslavia, 118-120.

73b. Richmond, P. E., ed. *New Trends in Integrated Science Teaching: Education of Teachers* (The Teaching of Basic Sciences: III). Paris: Unesco Press, 1974. 227 pp.

For annotated bibliography of articles from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia, see pp.181-191.

74. Unesco. *Technical and Vocational Teacher Education and Training* (Monographs on Education: VIII). Paris: Unesco, 1973. 240 pp.

"The purpose of this study is to illustrate through description and analysis current trends and problems in the field of vocational and technical teacher education and training in industrialized and developing countries. . . ." Included in the study are Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

Teachers

75. Unesco, International Bureau of Education. *The Shortage of Secondary School Teachers: Research in Comparative Education* (Publication No. 302). Geneva: IBE *and* Paris: Unesco, 1967. 181 pp.

See Bulgaria, pp. 14-16; Czechoslovakia, 39-40; Hungary, 71-73; Poland, 126-128; Romania, 129-131; Yugoslavia, 179-180.

76.——. *Teachers Abroad: Research in Comparative Education* (Publication No. 290). Geneva: IBE *and* Paris: Unesco, 1966. 110 pp.

See Albania, p. 3; Bulgaria, 14-15; Czechoslovakia, 27-28; Hungary, 45; Poland, 83; Romania, 84.

Teachers' Associations

77. Unesco. *International Directories of Education: Teachers' Associations* (2d ed., rev.). Paris: Unesco, 1971. 120 pp.

See Bulgaria, pp. 27-28; Czechoslovakia, 32; East Germany, 47; Hungary, 49; Poland, 75; Romania, 75; Yugoslavia, 101-102.

Television, Teaching by

78. Unesco. *Television and Further Education of the Employed* (European Specialists Symposium, Warsaw, Sept. 9-16, 1968). Warsaw: Publishing House of Polish Radio and Television, 1969. 207 pp.

The Symposium was sponsored by the Polish Government in cooperation with Unesco. Participants were specialists in the fields of mass media and education at the university level. "The purpose of the meeting was to discuss a wide range of problems connected with the use of television programmes for further education of working people, particularly at a university level. . . ." See reports: East Germany, pp. 168-173; Hungary, 180-182; Poland, 13-66, 78-85, 174-179.

Veterinary Education

79. World Health Organization. *World Directory of Schools for Animal Health Assistants, 1971.* Geneva: WHO, 1974. 195 pp.

"The *Directory* lists schools for animal health assistants in 52 countries, gives pertinent data about the teaching institutions and includes general descriptions of the training of animal health assistants in each country. . . ." (e.g., admission requirements, curriculums, duration of studies, examinations, and the name of diploma or certificate awarded). See Albania, p. 187; Bulgaria, 19-21, 178, 187; Czechoslovakia, 36-38, 179, 187; Hungary, 187; Poland, 100-104, 181, 187, 191; Romania, 110-113, 181, 187; Yugoslavia, 187.

Yearbooks

80. *The World Year Book of Education.* New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, Inc.

Covers various phases and developments of education by areas or countries. Sample contents: "Secularism in Eastern Europe," by Nicholas Hans, in *The World Year Book of Education 1966: Church and State in Education*—Albania, p. 173; Bulgaria, 171; Czechoslovakia, 165-168; East Germany, 173; Hungary, 172-173; Poland, 163-165; Romania, 171-172; Yugoslavia, 168-170—and "The East European University," by Bogdan Suchodolski, in . . . *1971-72: Higher Education in a Changing World*, pp. 120-134, which covers Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

ALBANIA

General Information

81. Foreign Area Studies, The American University. *Area Handbook for Albania* (DA Pam 550-98). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1971. 221 pp.

Chapter 5, "Social System," pp. 67-102, includes a section on education in both the pre-Communist and the Communist eras.

82. Pano, Nicholas C. *The People's Republic of Albania* (Integration and Community Building in Eastern Europe). Jan F. Triska, series ed. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. 185 pp.

Includes information on education during the period from 1949 to 1953.

83. Thomas, John I. *Education for Communism: School and State in the People's Republic of Albania* (Hoover Institution Studies: 22). Stanford, Calif. Stanford University, Hoover Institution Press, 1969. 131 pp.

The first chapter surveys the historical development of Albanian education; the second discusses early provisions for the development of Communist education, the period of Yugoslav influence from 1945 to 1948, and the period of Soviet influence from 1948 to 1961; the third describes the structure and operation of the schools, from preschool institutions through higher education; and the fourth traces the role of the Labor Party in the schools.

See also nos. 1-3, 5-7, 50-69, 80.

BULGARIA

General Information

84. Foreign Area Studies, The American University. *Area Handbook for Bulgaria* (DA Pam 550-168). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 327 pp.

Chapter 6, "Education," pp.93-122, describes the history of education, Communist educational policies, educational reforms, literacy, the educational system (administration and finance, preschool education, elementary education, secondary education, higher education), teacher training, and other education.

85. Georgeoff, Peter John. *The Social Education of Bulgarian Youth.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1968. 329 pp.

Study is based on field work carried out by the author in Bulgaria. All levels of education are described, but the focus is on elementary education. The use of social education in teaching specific subjects in the elementary grades and the role of social education in Komsomol and Pioneer organizations are described and analyzed. Appendixes contain translations of education laws; translations of excerpts from arithmetic, history, science, and other textbooks for the elementary grades; and translations from textbooks on teaching methods for Communist education.

86. Ministry of Public Education, People's Republic of Bulgaria. *Education in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the 1975-1977 School Years.* Sofia: The Ministry, 1977. Pp. 109-155, in English.

Report was presented to the 36th International Conference on Education held in Geneva, Switzerland, in summer 1977. Information on educational legislation; administration, planning, organization, and financing of education; preschool, elementary, secondary, higher, and teacher education; educational research; and educational statistics for the 1973-74 and 1974-75 school years. See also reports presented to previous conferences, e.g., the report for 1974-75 presented to the 35th Conference held in 1975.

See also nos. 2-7, 50-69, 80.

Bibliographies

87. Pundeff, Marin V. *Bulgaria: A Bibliographic Guide.* Library of Congress, Slavic and Central European Division. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965. 98 pp.

Subjects include the following: general reference works; land and people; language and literature; history; politics, government, and law; economy and social conditions; and intellectual and artistic life.

See also nos. 11-14, 21, 22.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

General Information

88. Foreign Area Studies, The American University. *Area Handbook for Czechoslovakia* (DA Pam 550-158). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 320 pp.

For information on preschool, elementary, secondary, higher, and adult education and on educational policies since 1948, see chapter 5, "Cultural Development." Pp. 71-97.

89. Ministry of Education, Czech Socialist Republic. *Educational System in the CSSR* (Education in Socialist Countries Series, No. 4). Prague: The Ministry, 1974. 69 pp.

Contents: Listing of developments in education from the year 863 through July 1973; information on preschools, elementary schools, secondary general and vocational schools, apprentice schools and schools for working people, higher education, special schools, informal studies; comparative educational statistics for various years; and a list of "the most important legislative regulations" from 1348 through 1973.

90. Ministries of Education of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. *Development of Education: 1975-1976.* Bratislava: the Ministries, 1977. 86 pp.

This report was submitted to the 36th International Conference on Education held in Geneva, Switzerland, in summer 1977. Includes information on educational legislation; administration, planning, organization, and financing of education; preschools, compulsory basic 9-year schools, special schools, and apprentice schools; secondary general, vocational, agricultural, technical, and workers' schools; universities; teacher education; people's schools of arts and languages; and research in pedagogy and psychology. See also reports presented to previous conferences; e.g., the report for 1973-74 and 1974-75 presented to the 35th Conference held in 1975.

91. Suda, Zdenek. *The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic* (Integration and Community Building in Eastern Europe). Jan F. Triska, series ed. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969. 180 pp.

Information on the reform of the school system in 1948 and the "formal de-sovietization" carried out in the universities in 1966.

92. Toma, Peter A. *The Educational System of Czechoslovakia.* DHEW Publication No. (OE) 76-19126. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 13 pp.

Information on the administration, organization, and financing of education; preschools; elementary education; various types of secondary schools (e.g., general, vocational, apprentice, and workers' schools); schools for handicapped; people's arts and language schools; teacher education; and higher education. Includes a list of higher education institutions for the 1974-75 academic year, with location, dates founded, and faculties in each; a chart of the structure of the education system; a statistical table on numbers of schools, students, and teachers by type of school for the 1974-75 school year; and a glossary of selected educational terms in Czech and English.

See also Nos. 2-7, 50-69, 80.

Adult Education

93. Kulich, Jindra. *The Role and Training of Adult Educators in Czechoslovakia.* Vancouver: The University of British Columbia 1967. 131 pp.

The study "describes a comprehensive national system for training adult educators which was established in Czechoslovakia in March 1962. It also reveals . . . the relationship between the changing social and political conditions in the country and the development of adult education."

See also nos. 2-9, 52, 88-92, 108.

Art Education

94. Unesco. *Art Education: An International Survey.* Paris: Unesco, 1972. 109 pp.

This study was prepared by representatives from 12 countries (including Czechoslovakia), representing 5 continents. Information on Czechoslovakia, prepared by Jaromir Uzdil, deals with the following subjects: major concepts of art education, pp. 23-24; the visual arts in general education, 41-44; the education of the professional artist, 57-58; the education of the art teacher, 72-73; art education in relation to cultural

heritage and community life, 85-87; national and international aspects, 99; and production and use of art education materials, 108.

See also nos. 2-7, 48, 88-92, 101, 108.

Bibliographies

95. Sturm, Rudolf. *Czechoslovakia: A Bibliographic Guide.* Washington: Library of Congress, 1967 *and* New York: Arno Press, 1968. 157 pp.

Includes information concerning the peoples (Czechs, Slovaks, other nationalities), social conditions (women, children, youth; recreation and sports), religion and philosophy, education and culture, languages, literature, and the arts.

See also nos. 12, 14, 21, 22.

Biology, Teaching of

96. Ledvinka, F. "The Film in Biological Instruction and in Scientific Information," *New Trends in Biology Teaching, Volume II* (The Teaching of Basic Sciences: Biology). Paris: Unesco, 1969. pp. 231-250.

Topics include the history of film technique in the field of biology, methods of conveying biological knowledge via the film, the use of the film for imparting biological information for teaching purposes, sources of information on biological films.

97. V. J. A. and A. Vodicka. "The Part Played by Scientists in Modernizing the Teaching of Biology in Secondary Schools in Czechoslovakia" *New Trends in Biology Teaching, Volume II* (e.g. item 96). Pp. 289-295.

"Since 1964, a large number of discussions on the whole problem of and requirements for improving instruction in biology in primary schools, and particularly in secondary schools, have been held in the Philosophical Circle of the biological institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. . . ." Article lists the conclusions resulting from the discussions.

See also nos. 2-7, 17, 88-92.

Degrees, International Equivalencies of

98. Bodelsen, C. A. "An Appraisal of the Methods of Establishing Equivalences Between Degree and Diplomas for Academic Purposes: Czechoslovakia," *Methods of Establishing Equivalences Between Degrees and Diplomas* (Studies on International Equivalences of Degrees). Paris: Unesco, 1970. Pp. 104-108.

Information on rules governing examinations and degrees in Czechoslovakia's higher education institutions, methods employed in establishing equivalencies, and cultural conventions and agreements between Czechoslovakia and other countries.

99. Halls, W. D. *International Equivalences in Access to Higher Education: A Study of Problems with Special Reference to Selected Countries* (Studies on International Equivalences of Degrees). Paris: Unesco, 1971. 137 pp.

Information on secondary school-leaving examinations, which students in Czechoslovakia must take if they wish to apply to higher education institutions, requirements for foreign students wishing to study in Czechoslovakia, admission criteria for students from Czechoslovakia to higher education institutions in the United States, comparative patterns of schooling between Czechoslovakia and the other countries selected for this study, and other relevant comparative information.

100. Plundr, Otakar. "Czechoslovakia," *Methods of Establishing Equivalences Between Degrees and Diplomas* (cf. item 98). Pp. 19-28.

Information on higher education programs, diplomas, and degrees offered by higher education and scientific institutions in Czechoslovakia; application procedures to be followed by foreign students who want to undertake graduate or postgraduate studies in Czechoslovakia; and agreements and conventions concluded between Czechoslovak and foreign universities and the Czechoslovak Government and foreign Governments.

See also no. 19.

Elementary Education

101. Statni Pedagogicke Nakladatelstvi. Till Gottheinerova, transl. *Thirty Years of the Socialist School in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1945-1975: I—Elementary Schools.* Prague: Ministry of Education of CSR in the State Educational Publishing House (SPN), 1975. 27 pp.

Information on nursery schools, development of the basic compulsory 9-year school established in 1960, art and music schools, schools for handicapped children requiring special care, and children's homes for orphans and abandoned children. Appendix consists of 112 pages of photographs showing, for example, activities of children in nurseries and children's homes, audiovisual materials used in teaching in the basic schools, education in the arts, and participation of children in sports and other out-of-school activities.

See also nos. 2-7, 88-92.

Engineering Education

102. European Federation of National Associations of Engineers (FEANI). *Standards for Engineering Qualifications: A Comparative Study in Eighteen European Countries* (Studies in Engineering Education: 1). Paris: Unesco Press, 1975. 106 pp.

Czechoslovakia is included in the study.

See also nos. 2-7, 31, 35-40, 88-92, 103.

Higher Education

103. Statni Pedagogicke Nakladatelstvi. Till Gottheinerova, transl. *Thirty Years of the Socialist School in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1945-1975: 3—Universities.* Prague: Ministry of Education of CSR in the State Educational Publishing House (SPN), 1975. 29 pp.

Gives the historical background of the development of universities and information on the status of higher education in the early 1970's including numbers of higher education institutions; administration, organization, and financing of higher education; degree programs; students and student life; programs for foreign students; and international-intercultural relations between the universities in Czechoslovakia and other countries. The 104 pages of photographs include studies in medical schools, engineering specialties, agricultural schools, and music and art schools.

See also nos. 2-7, 20, 31, 33, 35-40, 45-49, 73, 74, 79, 80, 88-92, 98-102, 107, 110.

Libraries

104. Vinarek, Josef. "Information on Library Planning in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic," *The Planning of Library and Documentation Services* (Unesco Manuals for Libraries). Paris: Unesco, 1970. Pp. 150-151.

Information on various types of libraries that were organized in accordance with the 1959 Library Act No. 63.

See also nos. 2-7, 42, 59, 66, 88-92.

Manpower

105. Elias, Andrew. *Manpower Trends in Czechoslovakia: 1950 to 1990* (International Population Statistics Reports Series P-90, No. 24). U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 80 pp.

"This report . . . presents various series of data on the manpower of Czechoslovakia, especially for the years 1950-70, and two projections of the economically active population for the years 1971-90. . . ." Some statistical tables: Employed Women by Branch of the Economy: 1955 to 1969; Employed Specialists by Branch of the Economy, Level of Education, and Type of Training: 1959 and 1966; Specialists with Higher and Secondary Education Employed in the Countries of Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.: circa 1966.

See also nos. 2-7, 88-92.

Physics, Teaching of

106. Unesco. *A Survey of the Teaching of Physics at Universities* (The Teaching of Basic Sciences: Physics). Paris: Unesco, 1966. 396 pp.

The survey of six countries, including Czechoslovakia, was carried out under the auspices of The International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

See also nos. 2-7, 31, 35-40, 88-92, 103.

Science Policies

107. Unesco. *Science Policy and Organization of Scientific Research in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic* (Science Policy Studies and Documents, No. 2). Paris: Unesco, 1965. 88 pp.

"Part I deals with the historical development of science in Czechoslovakia, Part II describes the actual organization of research, Parts III and IV concern the financing of research and the problems relating to scientific manpower. Part V covers the dynamic aspects of the planning and coordination of research; it concludes with a statement on the main trends of research during the Third Czechoslovak Five-Year Plan 1961-1965). . . ."

See also nos. 2-7, 63, 88-92.

Secondary Education

108. Statni Pedagogicke Nakladatelstvi. Till Gottheinerova, transl. *Thirty Years of the Socialist School in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1945-1975: 2—Secondary Schools.* Prague: Ministry of Education of CSR in the State Educational Publishing House (SPN), 1975. 30 pp.

Includes information on the development of secondary education; a description of the various types of secondary schools including general education, vocational, apprentice schools, and schools for employed persons; teachers and teacher education; and administration and financing of secondary education. The appendix consists of 104 pages of photographs showing, for example, students in agricultural, commercial, factory, and apprentice schools, and students preparing for and taking the secondary school-leaving examinations.

See also nos. 2-7, 19, 88-92.

Social Studies, Teaching of

109. Weiner, Bedrich. "Czechoslovakia," *The Teaching of the Social Sciences in Higher Technical Education: An International Survey* (Teaching in the Social Sciences). Paris: Unesco, 1968. Pp. 27-38.

Topics include present teaching of social and human sciences, staff, teaching developments, future developments, the extent of teaching, the question of education, significance and conception of teaching, and educational unity (its aims in the social and human sciences).

See also nos. 2-7, 31, 33, 35-40, 88-92, 103, 110.

Universities

110. Siler, Josef. *Technical and Agricultural Universities in Czechoslovakia.* Prague: State Educational Publishing House, 1974. 157 pp.

This publication "contains a brief survey of technical and agricultural universities in Czechoslovakia, their historical development, organization and number of students and teaching staff. . . . For the sake of completeness and because of the historical bonds with the development of agricultural universities the publication also includes veterinary schools of the university type. . . ."

See also nos. 2-7, 31, 33, 35-40, 80, 88-92, 103.

EAST GERMANY

General Information

111. Bodenman, Paul S. *The Educational System of the German Democratic Republic.* DHEW Publication No. (OE) 75-19116. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 20 pp.

Information on the administration, organization, and financing of education; preschool, elementary-secondary general, vocational, and adult education; higher education; teacher education; educational research; and youth organizations. Includes various tables (e.g., a curriculum table for the 10-year comprehensive polytechnical school), and a selected glossary of German educational terminology with English translations.

112. Foreign Area Studies, The American University. *Area Handbook for East Germany* (DA Pam 550-155). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 329 pp.

For information on preschool education, the 10-grade polytechnical school, post-general polytechnical and postsecondary vocational education, special education, higher education, adult education, and financing of education, see chapter 5, "Education, Religion, and Cultural Development." Pp. 85-111.

113. Hanhardt, Arthur M., Jr. *The German Democratic Republic* (Integration and Community Building in Eastern Europe). Jan F. Triska, series ed. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. 126 pp.

Includes information on education from 1945 to 1949 and from 1961 to 1965-66.

114. Ministry of Education, German Democratic Republic. *Development of Public Education in the German Democratic Republic.* Berlin: The Ministry, 1977. Pp. 5-52.

This report was presented to the 36th Session of the International Conference on Education held in Geneva, Switzerland, in the summer of 1975. Topics include the following: foundations of educational policy in

the GDR, preschool education, the ten-year general polytechnical school, schools for the handicapped, vocational training, colleges and universities, adult education, teachers in the GDR, and educational science in the GDR. See also the report presented in the 35th Conference held in 1975.

115. Ministry of Education, German Democratic Republic, and Unesco Commission of the GDR. *VIIth International Educational Colloquy, 1976.* Berlin: The Ministry and the Commission, 1976. 97 pp.

Report submitted to the Conference held in Berlin, Sept. 20-27, 1976. The first part, pp. 3-21, discusses the development of education in East Germany since 1945, the "Integrated Socialist Educational System in the GDR," and the role of teachers in socialist schools and society. See also pp. 22-39, "The Training and In-Service Training of Teachers for the School in the Socialist Society," by Gunter Wilms; pp. 40-61, "The All-Sided Development of the Socialist Personality and the Responsibility of Teachers," by Edgar Drefenstedt; pp. 62-78, "Polytechnical Education and Training and the Interrelation Between Teaching and Productive Work at the General Polytechnical Secondary School in the GDR," by Heinz Frankiewicz; and pp. 79-96, "Experience Gained in General Educational Planning and Administration," by Gerd Stohr.

116. Moore-Rinvolucri, Mina J. *Education in East Germany (The German Democratic Republic) (World Education Series,* Michael D. Stephens and Gordon W. Roderick, eds.). Newton Abbot, England: David and Charles *and* Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1973. 141 pp.

Includes information concerning the educational system and preschool provision, polytechnical education, beyond compulsory schooling, the disadvantaged child, youth clubs and movements, parents, teachers and their training, tertiary education, educational research, and book provision.

117. Unesco Commission of the GDR. *Education for Today and Tomorrow.* Dresden: Verlag Zeit im Bild, 1973. 78 pp.

Some contents: education and training of the socialist man, comprehensive scientific education, preschool education, the 10-class general polytechnical school, special schools, vocational training, vocational orientation under socialism, technical schools and colleges, adult education, the training and social position of teachers in the GDR, parents' influence on the school, Young Pioneers and the Free German Youth, research, Academy of Educational Sciences. A curriculum table is given

for the 10-class general polytechnical school, beginning with the 1971-72 school year.

See also nos. 2, 3, 5-7, 50-69, 80.

Adult Education

118. Kulich, Jindra. *Training of Adult Educators in East Germany* (Occasional Papers in Continuing Education, No. 4). Vancouver, Canada: The Department of University Extension, The University of British Columbia, December 1969. 23 pp.

Subjects include adult education in East Germany, the East German adult educators, early training efforts, training adult educators for the upgrading system, training the cultural workers, theory and research, and conclusions.

See also nos. 2, 3, 5-9, 52, 111-116.

Degrees, International Equivalencies of

119. American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. *The Soviet Zone of Germany: A Guide to the Academic Placement of Students from the Soviet Zone of Germany in Educational Institutions in the United States* (World Education Series). Washington: AACRAO, 1966. 6 pp.

Brief description of the educational system in East Germany and the kinds of diplomas and degrees given, and guidelines for admission of students from East Germany to higher education institutions in the United States at the college freshman level, undergraduate admission with advanced standing, admission to graduate studies, and admission of graduates of East German teacher education institutions.

Kindergartens

120. Oschmann, Isolde. *Kindergartens in the German Democratic Republic*. Berlin: Ministry of Education and Unesco Commission of the GDR, 1974. 46 pp.

Information on preschool care and education of 3- to 6-year-old children of working parents.

See also nos. 2, 3, 5-7, 111-116.

Teacher Education

121. Bar, Siegfried, Theodor Neubauer, and Rudi Slomma, with the cooperation of Wolfgang Richter. *Initial and Further Training of Teachers in the GDR.* Berlin: The Ministry of Education and the Unesco Commission of the GDR, 1973. 53 pp.

Information on the structure of teacher training in teacher-training institutes, training in pedagogy and psychology, classroom work as an essential part of teacher training, substance of courses for secondary school teachers, studies in the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, and the close relationship between socialist society and teachers.

See also nos. 2, 3, 5-7, 31, 35-40, 73, 74, 111-116.

Universities

122. Lehmann, H. and H. J. Schulz. "Planning of the Teaching Work at Humboldt University, Berlin, German Democratic Republic," *Planning the Development of Universities—III.* Victor G. Onushkin, ed. Paris: Unesco, 1974. Pp. 243-251.

Topics include the university and the overall planning context, courses of study, the curricula, the activities of the teaching staff, planning student work, planning of classroom assignments, timetables and teaching aids, detailed planning of the teaching process, and evaluation of teaching activities.

123. ——. "Planning the Teaching Work at Humboldt University, Berlin," *Planning the Development of Universities—IV* (see item 122), 1975, Pp. 59-102.

Provides some basic data on the university and the system of higher education within which it operates, place and importance of planning the teaching work at the university, planning of studies (the different types of courses offered by the university, elaboration of the curriculums, planning the activities of the teaching staff, planning the work of students, planning of classroom assignment, timetables and the production of textbooks and teaching aids, planning of the teaching process, and methods of evaluating teaching activities). Appendixes present the structure of the centralized socialist education system and the structure and management of a university.

See also nos. 2, 3, 5-7, 31, 35-40, 111-116.

HUNGARY

General Information

124. Braham, Randolph L. *Education in the Hungarian People's Republic.* (OE-14140). U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 227 pp.

"This report is . . . a comprehensive study of all major levels and types of education in the Hungarian educational system. . . ." Chapters deal with the country's background, the educational inheritance, the postwar educational system, pre-elementary education, elementary and secondary education, vocational and technical education, higher education, teachers and teacher education, special types of education, and youth and sport organizations. Included are 48 tables, a glossary, and lists of higher education institutions as of 1968 and major research institutes as of 1963, respectively.

125. Buti, Erno and Aranka Gunda. *Public Education in the Hungarian People's Republic.* Elek Mathe, transl. Budapest: Ministry of Education, 1966. 195 pp.

A short history of education in Hungary until 1945; information on the education system from 1945 to 1961, the school reform of 1961 and the law on which the reform was based; and a description of the various levels and types of schooling, including nurseries, the general compulsory 8-year schools, education of handicapped children, schools for skilled workers, secondary general (grammar) and vocational schools, schools for minorities, workers' schools, and child and youth welfare institutions and organizations.

126. Foreign Area Studies, The American University. *Area Handbook for Hungary* (DA Pam 550-165). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 339 pp.

For information on the history of education, administration and financing of education, preschool, elementary, secondary, vocational, higher, and teacher education, see chapter 6, "Education." Pp. 85-107.

127. Kovrig, Bennett. *The Hungarian People's Republic* (Integration

and Community Building in Eastern Europe). Jan F. Triska, series ed. Baltimore: The John Hopkins Press, 1970. 206 pp.

Information on education changes in the post-1945 period; educational reforms in 1963; literacy; students, youth, and youth organizations; enrollments for the 1967-68 school year at the kindergarten, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary levels.

128. Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Hungarian People's Republic. *Education and Cultural Activities in Hungary 1945-1970.* Budapest: The Ministry, 1970. 72 pp.

Provides information on general schooling, vocational training, higher education, books, theatre, film, art, museums, archives, cultural centres and libraries, and national minorities.

129. Ministry of Education, Hungarian People's Republic. *Report on Educational Progress in 1973/1975.* Budapest: The Ministry, 1975. Pp. 54-92.

This report was presented to the 35th International Conference on Education held in Geneva, Switzerland, in summer 1975. Includes information on education laws; administration, financing, and planning of education; kindergartens, elementary, secondary, and higher education; teacher education; and education research. See also reports presented to previous conference (e.g., the report for 1971-1973 presented to the 34th Conference held in 1973).

See also nos. 2-7, 50-69, 80.

Adult Education

130. Csoma, Gyula, Jozsef Fekete, and Karoly Hercegi. *Adult Education in Hungary.* Leiden, Netherlands: Leidsche Onderwijsinstellingen, n.d. 185 pp.

Information on the history and development of adult education in Hungary; elementary, secondary, and higher education programs for adults; evening and correspondence courses; schools for workers; and percentage of women in adult education.

131. Kulich, Jindra. *Training of Adult Educators and Adult Education Research in Hungary* (Occasional Papers in Continuing Education, No. 7, July 1973). Vancouver, Canada: Centre for Continuing Education, The University of British Columbia. 33 pp.

Information on the development of adult education in Hungary up to 1945 and since 1945, university and college training programs for those working in the field of adult education, and research in adult education.

See also nos. 2-9, 52, 124-129.

Cultural Policy

132. Hungarian National Commission for Unesco. *Cultural Policy in Hungary* (Studies and Documents on Cultural Policies). Paris: Unesco, 1974. 79 pp.

Information on cultural and educational changes and developments since 1948; administration and financing of culture; houses of culture, libraries, museums, archives; art education in schools at the preschool, elementary, secondary, and higher education levels in, for example, ballet, drama, music.

See also nos. 2-7, 124-129.

Degrees, International Equivalencies of

133. American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. *Hungarian People's Republic: A Guide to the Academic Placement of Students from the Hungarian People's Republic in Educational Institutions in the United States* (World Education Series). Washington: AACRAO, 1972. 18 pp.

Describes briefly the various types of schools, the length of the programs of study, and the certificates or diplomas awarded by them; the grading system; and the documents which U.S. admissions officers should request of applicants for undergraduate and graduate admissions.

See also nos. 18, 19.

Manpower

134. Timar, Janos, *Planning the Labor Force in Hungary*. White Plains, N.Y.: International Arts and Sciences Press, 1966. 145 pp.

Includes information on the importance of education and training in

the employment of women and on the education, vocational training, and employment of youth.

See also nos. 2-7, 124-129.

Reading, Teaching of

135. Thorndike, Robert L. *Reading Comprehension Education in Fifteen Countries: An Empirical Study (International Studies in Evaluation: III).* International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA). New York: John Wiley and Sons *and* Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiksell, 1973. 179 pp.

This study, which includes Hungary, "examines the socioeconomic, cultural, and educational factors related to achievement in learning to read and comprehend the mother tongue."

See also nos. 2-7, 17, 124-129.

Science Education

136. Comber, L. C. and John P. Keeves. *Science Education in Nineteen Countries: An Empirical Study (International Studies in Evaluation: I).* International Association for the Evaluation of Education Achievement (IEA). New York: John Wiley and Sons *and* Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiksell, 1973. 403 pp.

This study, which includes Hungary, "examines the factors accounting for between-country and within-country differences and shows how these operate in relation to the socioeconomic, cultural, and educational environment of the student. The authors investigate, among other things, the effects of comparative retentivity, or holding power, of the various school systems, the differences between boys and girls in achievement and interest in science, and social bias at the upper secondary level."

See also nos. 2-7, 63, 124-129.

POLAND

General Information

137. Apanasewicz, Nellie. *The Educational System of Poland.* DHEW Publication No. (OE) 76-19123. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 18 pp.

Information on the legal basis, administration, organization, and financing of education; preschool and elementary education; secondary general, technical, and vocational education; postsecondary education; teacher education; higher education (admission requirements, first-degree programs, and graduate degree programs); and proposed education reforms. Included are a chart of the structure of the education system and various enrollment and curriculum tables.

138. Foreign Area Studies, The American University. *Area Handbook for Poland* (DA Pam 550-162). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 334 pp.

Chapter 6, "Education," pp. 87-106, gives background information on education in Poland until 1945 and information on educational policies and reforms after World War II. Describes the educational system from 1961 through 1972, including administration and financing of education; preschool, elementary, secondary, vocational, higher, and teacher education; and proposals for the education reform which was to begin in 1978.

139. Ministry of Education, Polish People's Republic. *The Development of Education in Polish People's Republic 1974-1976.* Warsaw: The Ministry, 1977. 60 pp.

This report was submitted to the 36th International Conference on Education held in Geneva, Switzerland, in Summer, 1977. Includes information on administration, organization, and financing of education; changes and developments in education at the preschool, elementary, secondary general, and vocational levels; special schools; adult and continuing education; teacher education; education planning; and education research. A list is included of education decrees passed in 1975 and 1976.

See also reports presented to previous conferences (e.g., the report for 1973-75 presented to the 35th Conference held in 1975).

140. Ministry of Education and Schools, Polish People's Republic. *Education in Poland.* Warsaw: Ksiazka i Wiedza, 1969. 199 pp.

In addition to including chapters on the historical development of education in Poland and on the educational record from 1944 to 1969, describes primary schools, secondary schools, higher schools, schooling for adults, the teachers, and care of children and young people.

141. Morrison, James P. *The Polish People's Republic* (Integration and Community Building in Eastern Europe). Jan F. Triska, series ed. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. 160 pp.

"It is the purpose of this study to explore in a general way the extent to which Poland has become integrated into the communist world and to suggest how and why the forms of the integration have changed over the years. . . ." Includes information on education from 1918 through 1966; the literacy rate for 1960 for the population 7 years and older; and enrollments for 1966-67 in preschools and elementary, secondary, special, vocational, higher, and adult education schools.

142. U.S. Congress. "Educational Research in Poland," *Educational Research in Europe* (Report of the Select Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. Pp. 455-574.

The Subcommittee visited Poland on Aug. 19-25, 1971, to study Poland's educational system "with special emphasis on the area of research and child development." Subjects include the history of Poland, the historical education record, the present organization outline (i.e., the organizational structure of the school system at the time of the Subcommittee's visit), general information on education in Poland, child care, the University of Warsaw, and Jagiellonian (Cracow) University.

See also nos. 1-7, 50-69, 80.

Adult Education

143. Kulich, Jindra. *The Role and Training of Adult Educators in Poland* (Occasional Papers in Continuing Education, No. 6, March 1971). Vancouver, Canada: Center for Continuing Education, University of British Columbia, 1971. 32 pp.

Historical outline of adult education from its beginnings at the turn of the 18th century to 1944 and information on the development of adult education after the second world war, the role of adult educators, inservice training and training of adult educators at the secondary and higher education levels, and research in adult education.

See also nos. 1-9, 52, 137-142.

Agricultural Education

144. Stone, Gerald. "The Television Agricultural High School (Telewizyjne Technikum Rolnicze), Poland," *Open Learning: Systems and Problems in Post-Secondary Education.* Norman MacKenzie, Richmond Postgate, and John Scupham, comp. Paris: Unesco, 1975. Pp. 295-311.

Information on the school is given concerning the following: purpose and scope; origins and history of the project; courses and curriculum; teaching methods and examinations; enrollment; organization, control, and staffing; financing; and audience research.

See also nos. 1-7, 137-142.

Bibliographies

145. *Selected Bibliography of Polish Educational Materials.* Warsaw: Foreign Scientific Publications Department of the National Center for Scientific, Technical, and Economic Information. (Available from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151).

Prepared quarterly by the Institute for Educational Research, Warsaw, for the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, pursuant to an agreement with the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. Contains annotated items concerning topics such as the history of education, and legislation, social and education sciences, and schools and institutions (by type or level).

See also nos. 12-14, 21, 22.

Early Childhood Education

146. Okon, Wincenty and Barbara Wilgocka-Okon. *The School Readiness Project* (Experiments and Innovations in Education, No. 2). Paris: Unesco/IBE, 1973. 30 pp.

"Evidence of world-wide awareness of the social, educational and psychological implications of early childhood education emerged clearly from the work of the 33rd session of the International Conference on Education, held in Geneva in September 1971 . . . Professor Okon's paper describes in detail the research phase of an innovation, the broad aim of which is to serve the best interest of Polish children of pre-school age. An investigation of these children's ability to cope with the school situation with which seven-year-olds are normally faced confirmed the hypothesis that certain children are in fact mature enough to enrol before the statutory age. . . ."

See also nos. 1-7, 16, 137-142.

Education Reforms

147. Ministry of Education, Polish People's Republic. *Programme for the Gradual Introduction of Universal Secondary Education and for Reform of the System of National Education.* Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Szkolne i Pedagogiczne, 1974. 34 pp.

Contents deal with the following: the aims of education; general content of education; directions of progress in continuing education; the socialist system of education; preferred methods of education; organization of universal secondary education; economic foundations of the educational system; training, supplementary education, and improvement of the professional qualifications of teachers; universal popularization of pedagogical culture in the community; and improvement of the system of administering education and its scientific base.

See also nos. 1-7, 137-142.

Higher Education

148. Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe (Polish Scientific Publishers). *Polish Research Guide* (TT 70-55127). Warsaw: PWN, 1974. 638 pp. (Available from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151).

This publication was "prepared for the National Library of Medicine, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Educa-

tion, and Welfare and the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C., on the order of the Foreign Scientific Publications Department of the National Center for Scientific, Technical, and Economic Information by Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe." Includes the following information: the members of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the research institutes attached to the Academy, and the research workers in the institutes, the Committees and commissions of the Academy, and the libraries of the Academy; officers and members of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology and of the Supreme Council on Higher Education; a list of the higher education institutions under their respective ministries, faculties, or comparable facilities in each institution, the rectors, prorectors, and deans in each, and libraries of the higher schools; scientific societies, scientific-technical associations, and scientific libraries; public libraries, archives, and museums.

See also nos. 1-7, 13, 18, 20, 31-33, 35-40, 45-47, 49, 71, 73, 74, 79, 80, 137-142, 152, 154-156.

Periodicals

149. *Polish News Bulletin.* Warsaw: American and British Embassies. Daily.

This series of translations from Polish newspapers includes information on educational developments.

150. *Polish Perspectives.* Warsaw: Published under the auspices of the Polish Institute of International Affairs by Wydawnictwo Wspoczesne RSW Prasa. Monthly.

Articles on education, economy, arts and sciences, and other aspects of Polish society.

151. *The Polish Review.* New York: The Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, Inc. Quarterly.

Articles on education, culture, art, history, literature, politics, religion, and other subject areas pertaining to Poland.

See also nos. 50-69.

Society

152. Bielecki, Maciej, et al. *Poland: The Country and Its People.* Warsaw: Interpress Publishers, n.d. 168 pp.

The chapter, "Education and Science," pp. 92-109, describes the development and organization of the education system; the research work of the Polish Academy of Sciences; and the development, achievements, and attainments of Polish science in biology, mathematics, medicine, physics, and various other disciplines.

153. Pietrucha, Jerzy. Stanislaw Tarnowski, transl. *The Population of Western and Northern Poland.* Warsaw: Interpress Publishers, 1972. 140 pp.

The section, "Population Structure According to Qualifications." Pp. 101-106, includes information on education and a statistical table on the population aged 7 and over according to educational level in 1960. The section, "Changes in the Structure of Employment," pp. 117-124, includes a statistical table on employed persons with elementary, secondary, and higher education for the years 1958 and 1968.

154. Trepczynski, Stanislaw and Michal Sadowski. Stanislaw Tarnowski, transl. *Socialism and National Development.* Warsaw: Interpress Publishers, 1971. 130 pp.

Chapter III, "Realities of Socialist Development," pp. 66-113, includes discussion of the influence of education on social changes and national development.

See also nos. 1-7, 137-142.

Teachers

155. Fiszman, Joseph R. *Revolution and Tradition in People's Poland: Education and Socialization.* Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1972. 382 pp.

The study, carried out from 1965 through 1969, "is concerned with the role of education in Poland in a period of rapid and radical sociopolitcal change and industrial development, and with how those in the field of education are prepared to meet their tasks. . . ." Subjects include educating the teacher, life and status of the Polish teacher, the teacher in the mill of change, and the end of the educational effort—schools and students.

See also nos. 1-7, 31, 35-40, 75, 76, 137-142, 146, 152.

Universities

156. Jakubowski, Wladyslaw, et al., eds. *Maria Curie-Sklodowska University 1944-1974.* Lublin: The University, 1974. 16 pp.

Information on the development of the University; the University's faculties and research institutes, main library, central laboratory, publishing house, and printing house; the Political Science Studies; Department of Foreign Language Teaching; Department of Physical Training and Sports; student life; and plans for the University's development from 1975 to 1994. Names of the rectors and the years during which they served, from 1944 to 1974, are included.

See also nos. 1-7, 13, 31-33, 35-40, 80, 137-142, 148.

ROMANIA

General Information

157. Braham, Randolph L. *Education in Romania: A Decade of Change* (OE-14161). U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 145 pp. (An updated summary is also available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.)

Contents include the following: Romania, 1960-70—a retrospect; changes in education—an overview; preprimary education; elementary and secondary education; vocational and technical education; higher education; teachers and teacher education; glossary of Romanian educational terminology with English translations; listing of Romanian higher education institutions as of 1968, with their faculties and numbers of years of study in each; listing of research institutes offering doctoral programs as of 1967; 17 statistical tables; and a chart of the educational system as of 1970.

158. Fischer-Galati, Stephen. *The Socialist Republic of Rumania* (Integration and Community Building in Eastern Europe). Jan F. Triska, series ed. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969. 113 pp.

Includes information on education change in the 1950's "to insure the training of the cadres required for socialist construction and their indoctrination in communist values and ideology," and information on school enrollments for 1966-67 and the estimated literacy rate for 1968.

159. Foreign Area Studies, The American University. *Area Handbook for Romania* (DA Pam 550-160). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 317 pp.

Chapter 6, "Education," pp. 73-89, takes up the following topics: background, precommunist education, Communist educational policies, educational reforms since 1948, literacy, the educational system, administration and finance, preschool education, primary education, secondary education, higher education, adult education, teacher training, and education of minorities.

160. Ministry of Education, Socialist Republic of Romania. *Educa-*

tion in the Socialist Republic of Romania. Bucharest: The Ministry, 1977. 30 pp.

Report was submitted to the 36th International Conference on Education held in Geneva, Switzerland, in summer 1977. Includes information on educational legislation for the years 1973-1975; administration, planning, organization, and financing of education; developments in education by types and levels of schooling; teaching staff and teacher education; trends and innovations; and educational and scientific research. See also reports presented to previous conferences (e.g., the report for 1973-1975 presented to the 35th Conference held in 1973).

161. ____. *Education in the Socialist Republic of Romania.* Bucharest: The Ministry, 1973. 63 pp.

Subjects include: an education of tradition; structure and organization of education, i.e., preschool education, compulsory general education (primary school, *gymnasium*, junior high school), high school education, vocational and technical education, higher education, and post-university education; personnel training (national training system for personnel in economic and cultural areas); teacher training and continuing education system; multilateral education of youth; scientific research; and pedagogical research in the service of educational improvement.

162. ____. *The List of Specialties in the Education System of the Socialist Republic of Romania* (No. 90675). Bucharest: The Ministry, 1975. 48 pp.

The 7 tables list the various types of secondary schools and their specialties, trades taught in vocational schools by apprenticeship in production, trades taught in schools for foremen, specialties for which training is provided in postsecondary specialized schools, types and specialties of higher education beginning with the 1974-75 academic year, higher education institutions with their faculties and specializations beginning with the 1974-75 academic year, and the names given in the Romanian, English, French, and Spanish languages of the degrees issued to foreign students graduating from Romanian higher education institutions.

163. *Speech at the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Over June 18-19, 1973, on the Advancement and Improvement of Education* and *Decision of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Over June 18-19, 1973, on the Advancement and Improvement of Education.* Bucharest: Editura didactica si pedagogica, 1973. 56 pp.

See pp. 3-21 for the speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Coun-

cil of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and pp. 22-56 on the decisions, which include measures to expand preschool education and to improve the structure and teaching methods at the various levels and types of schools.

See also nos. 2-7, 50-69, 80.

Bibliographies

164. Fischer-Galati, Stephen A. *Rumania: A Bibliographic Guide.* Washington: Library of Congress, 1963 *and* New York: Arno Press, Inc., 1968. 75 pp.

"The guide consists of two parts: (1) a concise bibliographic survey covering in 11 sections major categories of knowledge exclusive of medicine and the natural sciences and (2) a detailed bibliographic listing—alphabetically arranged and consecutively numbered—of publications mentioned in the survey. . . ."

See also nos. 11-14, 21, 22.

Cultural Policy

165. Balan, Ion Dodu. *Cultural Policy in Romania* (Studies and Documents on Cultural Policies). Paris: Unesco, 1975. 70 pp.

Topics include: the principles of cultural policy, bodies responsible for cultural and educational activities in Romania, libraries, people's universities, cultural research, cultural relations with other countries, and training and use of human resources. Appendix includes extracts from the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania and articles 1, 3, 4, and 5 of Decree No. 301, Sept. 15, 1971, on the creation, organization, and functions of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

See also nos. 2-7, 157-163.

Education Laws

166. *The Education Law of the Socialist Republic of Romania.* Bucharest: Didactical and Pedagogical Publishing House, 1968. 62 pp.

Law contains 10 major headings, some with subheadings, with a total of 236 articles. Some major subjects are: preschool education, compulsory general education and secondary education, vocational education and technical education, higher education, postgraduate education, and teaching personnel and scientific research personnel.

167. *Law Pertaining to Status of Teaching Personnel Within the Socialist Republic of Romania.* Bucharest: The Didactic and Pedagogic Publishing House, 1969. 94 pp.

Law contains 8 major headings, some with subheadings, with a total of 253 articles. Topics include teaching personnel in preschool education, compulsory general education, secondary education, vocational education, and technical education; teaching personnel in higher education; the salary system and other supplementary benefits of teaching personnel; and pensioning of teaching personnel.

See also nos. 2-7, 157-163.

Minorities

168. The Institute of Political Sciences and of Studying the National Question. *The Hungarian Nationality in Romania.* Bucharest: Meridian Publishing House, 1976. 53 pp.

Subjects include the following: general data; the participation of the population of Hungarian nationality in the political, economic, and social life of Romania; the use of the mother tongue (education, mass media, cultural and art institutions); freedom of religious worship; annexes (for example, excerpts from the Socialist Republic of Romania's legislation concerning the co-inhabiting nationalities; and Hungarian-language publications).

See also nos. 2-7, 157-163.

Science and Technology

169. National Council for Science and Technology. *Science and Technology in Romania.* Bucharest: The Council, 1976. 71 pp.

Major topics are the following: principal stages in the development of science and technology in Romania; organization and coordination of scientific research and technological development; forecasting, planning,

and financing of scientific and technological development; the practical applications of research and the introduction of technical progress; international cooperation in science and technology; and main trends and targets of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress.

See also nos. 2-7, 63, 157-163.

YUGOSLAVIA

General Information

170. Apanasewicz, Nellie and Seymour M. Rosen. *The Educational System of Yugoslavia.* DHEW Publication No. (OE) 75-19113. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 9 pp.

Information on administration, organization, and financing of education; elementary education; various types of secondary schools, including general education schools, technical and vocational schools, art schools; higher education; including the types of higher education institutions, admission and diploma or degree requirements, and kinds of degrees; and teacher education. Includes a list of selected higher education institutions by city for 1968-69 and a glossary of Serbo-Croatian educational terms and their English-language equivalents.

171. Foreign Area Studies, The American University. *Area Handbook for Yugoslavia* (DA Pam 550-99). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 652 pp.

Chapter 9, "Education," pp. 151-171; includes information on education in Yugoslavia between World Wars I and II; effects of World War II on education; education in the immediate post-World War II years; and education through the late 1960's (e.g., administration and financing; elementary, secondary, higher, and adult education; education of national minorities; religious education; teacher training, education and social values).

172. Georgeoff, Peter John. *The Yugoslav School System* (Purdue University Studies in Education, No. 7). Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University Department of Education, 1966. 67 pp.

Chapter I gives background information on the geography, history, political organization, languages, people, religions, sociocultural conditions, and economic conditions of the country; Chapter II, a general description of the education structure (e.g., preschool, elementary and secondary education, and schools for minorities); Chapter III, administration and financing of education at the Federal, district, and local levels. The six charts and eight tables include information on the organizational structure of education, curriculums, and statistics.

173. Lakicevic, Ognjen, ed. *A Handbook of Yugoslavia.* Secretariat for

Information of the Federal Executive Council. Belgrade: *Review* (A Yugoslav magazine). n.d. 285 pp.

The chapter "The Educational System in Yugoslavia," pp. 201-207, provides information on the socioeconomic foundations of the educational system, the structure of the educational system, elementary education, secondary education, higher education, institutions for adult education, and efforts to improve the educational system.

174. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. *The Mediterranean Regional Project: Yugoslavia* (Education and Development: Country Reports). Paris: OECD, 1965. 143 pp.

Subjects include the following: the Yugoslav educational system; current characteristics and recent trends; economic and manpower projects, 1961-1975; prospective versus required outputs of the educational system: 1961-1975; and teaching staff and financial expenditure: 1961-1975.

175. Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with Unesco and the Institute for Studies in Education, Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. *The Development of Education in Yugoslavia 1974-1976.* Belgrade: Institute for Studies in Education, July 1977. 79 pp.

This report was submitted to the 36th International Conference on Education held in Geneva, Switzerland, in Summer, 1977. It includes information on preschool, elementary, secondary, and higher education; adult, special, and teacher education; educational planning, administration, and financing; extracurricular and out-of-school activities; and educational research. See also reports presented to previous conferences (e.g., the report for 1973-75 presented to the 35th Conference held in 1975).

176. Zaninovich, M. George. *The Development of Socialist Yugoslavia* (Integration and Community Building in Eastern Europe). Jan F. Triska, series ed. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. 182 pp.

Includes information on cultural, educational, historical, political, and religious factors in the development of Yugoslavia.

See also nos. 2-7, 50-69, 80.

Bibliographies

177. *Selected Bibliography of Yugoslav Educational Materials.* Belgrade: Nolit Publishing House. (Available from U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151.)

Prepared quarterly through 1972 by the Yugoslav Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, for the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, pursuant to an agreement with the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. This bibliography contains annotated items concerning subjects such as history of education, educational research, schools and institutions (by level or type), curriculums, and educational statistics.

See also nos. 11-14, 21, 22.

Community Schools

178. Bezdanov, Stevan. *A Community School in Yugoslavia* (Experiments and Innovations in Education, No. 6). Paris: Unesco/IBE, 1973. 40 pp.

"Part one of this study lays out the basic principles and social demands for the building of community schools in Yugoslavia. Part two is devoted to an examination of the development of the Sonja Marinkovic eight-year elementary school in Zemun (an ancient town in the vicinity of Belgrade, now part of greater Belgrade) as the model of a community school. In Part three conclusions are drawn on effects and general results of the practice of this school."

See also nos. 2-7, 170-174.

Curriculums

179. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. *Curriculum Improvement and Educational Development* (Modernizing Our Schools). Paris: OECD, 1966. 79 pp.

Prepared by member countries of the OECD, including Yugoslavia, report "examines the relationship of curriculum improvement to educational planning and development."

See also nos. 2-7, 170-174.

Early Childhood Education

180. *Early Childhood Education in Yugoslavia: A Special Issue of Selected Bibliography of Yugoslav Educational Materials* (TT 73-56029).

Roger Cowan, transl. Belgrade: Nolit Publishing House, 1974. 24 pp. (Available from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151.)

Prepared by The Yugoslav Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, for the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, pursuant to an agreement with the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. This bibliography is made up of 14 annotated items including subjects such as social aspects of child care in Belgrade nurseries, educational work with children in the nursery schools of Slovenia, results of research on the IQ of children in Belgrade nursery schools, organizational ties and the relationship between preschool and elementary school, and the law on preschool education.

See also nos. 2-7, 16, 170-174.

Education Laws

181. Federal Secretariat for Education and Culture, Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. *General Law on the Financial Funds for Education.* Belgrade: The Secretariat, 1966. 16 pp.

The general law, introduced on May 14, 1966, by the Federal Assembly, "is one of the fundamental laws because it regulates the socio-economic relations in the very broad field of our social life in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of Yugoslavia." The law is made up of 24 articles concerning the principle governing the funds for education (articles 1-5), the principles governing the educational communities (articles 6-20), and concluding provisions (articles 21-24).

See also nos. 2-7, 170-174.

Higher Education

182. Bravo, Reuf and Selma, comps.; Paul Pignon, transl. *Yugoslav Scientific Research Guide 1970* (TT 70-56091). Belgrade: Nolit Publishing House, 1972. 634 pp. (Available from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151.)

The *Guide*, published for the National Library of Medicine, U.S. Public Health Service, and the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. is divided into two parts. Part 1, "Science Policy,"

provides information on bodies and organizations concerned with science policy, laws, and agreements and contracts. Part 2, "Institutions and Organizations Engaged in Scientific Activities," includes the following information: names and addresses, by Republics, of the Academies of Arts and Sciences and higher education institutions, the organizational structure of each, and the names of members of the Academies and university personnel; statistical data on numbers of students and professors at the higher education institutions for the academic years 1964-65 through 1970-71; research organizations concerned with various scientific disciplines (e.g., mathematics and natural sciences, medical sciences, technical sciences and technology, and social sciences and humanities; and a listing of and other information on archives, libraries, and museums).

183. Filipovic, Marijan. *Higher Education in Yugoslavia.* Mira Kekic, transl. Belgrade: The Yugoslav Institute for Educational Research, 1971. 290 pp.

"This publication presents an outline of the system, organization and quantitative data on the state, and trends in the field of higher education, and briefly sketches the basic problems facing universities and other establishments of higher education in Yugoslavia. A separate detailed chapter is devoted to the organization of studies by profession, department and stream, both at the university level and two-year postsecondary higher schools."

184. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. *Innovation in Higher Education: Reform in Yugoslavia* (Case Studies on Innovation in Higher Education). Paris: OECD, 1970. 189 pp.

Prepared by the Institute for Social Research, University of Zagreb, the report "deals with reforms in higher education in Yugoslavia between 1957 and 1967 . . . bringing out the special features of Yugoslav social and economic life, and therefore of the Yugoslav education system. . . ." Includes information on the structure of the education system, content and structure of study in higher education, organizational structure of universities, recruitment and status of teachers, teaching and research, teaching methods, teacher-student relations, role and status of students, planning and financing of higher education, and extracts from the 1960 Law on Higher Education.

See also nos. 2-7, 13, 31, 33, 35-40, 80, 170-174.

Libraries

185. Horecky, Paul L. and Elizabeth Byerly, eds. *A Guide to Yugoslav Libraries and Archives.* Slobodan Jovanovic and Matko Rojnic, comps. Columbus, Ohio: American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS), 1975. 113 pp.

The *Guide* "is intended to provide scholars, students, librarians, and researchers with information on major area collections held by leading libraries, archives, and similar repositories and on corresponding facilities and services offered by such institutions."

See also nos. 2-7, 59, 66, 170-174.

Periodicals

186. *Yugoslav Survey.* Belgrade: Jugoslovenska Stvarnost Newspaper and Publishing House/Jugoslovenski Pregled. Quarterly.

Information on cultural, economic, educational, political, scientific, and social development in Yugoslavia.

See also nos. 50-69.

Postsecondary Education

187. "Development of Two-Year Post-Secondary Schools in Yugoslavia," *Short-Cycle Higher Education: A Search for Identity.* Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 1973, pp. 151-210.

This report was prepared by the Department for Research in Higher Education, Institute for Social Research, University of Zagreb. Subjects include: introduction and development of 2-year postsecondary schools; legal status; financing; need for better integration into the system of higher education; teachers; admission and status of students; part-time study; relations between postsecondary schools and society, and employment of postsecondary school graduates. The 21 tables provide various education and other statistical data on the 2-year postsecondary schools through 1969-70.

See also nos. 2-7, 13, 31, 33, 35-40, 80, 170-175, 182-184, 191.

Social Studies, Teaching of

188. Georgeoff, Peter John. *An Analysis of Instructional Materials Employed in Teaching Social Studies in Yugoslav Elementary Schools* (Purdue University Studies in Education, No. 8). Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University, Department of Education, 1966. 166 pp.

Information on audiovisual materials and arithmetic, foreign language, geography, history, and music textbooks as tools for social studies teaching. Appendix A contains excerpts from the film catalog of the Macedonian Institute for Cultural and Teaching Films and appendix B, excerpts from school broadcasts of the Belgrade radio-television station during the 1959-60 school year.

189. ___ . *An Analysis of the Methods Employed in Teaching Elementary School Social Studies in Yugoslavia* (Purdue University Studies in Education, No. 5). Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University, Department of Education, 1965. 107 pp.

This study is based on data obtained by the author during visits to Yugoslavia in 1959 and 1964-65. The first chapter analyzes the general methods of teaching social studies; the second chapter, the teaching of specific subjects such as geography and history.

190. ___ . *The Yugoslav Elementary School Curriculum and the Social Studies* (Purdue University Studies in Education, No. 4). Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University, Department of Education, 1965. 65 pp.

This study is based on data obtained by the author during visits to Yugoslavia in 1959 and 1964-65 and "analyzes the content and organization of the Yugoslav elementary school curriculum as it relates to the social education of children." A translation is given of the social studies curriculum used in the elementary schools of Macedonia.

See also nos. 2-7, 170-174, 179.

Specialized Education

191. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. *The Education, Training, and Functions of Technicians: Yugoslavia* (Scientific and Technical Personnel). Paris: OECD Directorate for Scientific Affairs, October 1967. 89 pp.

Topics are the following: the structure of the educational system, training of technicians and other technical manpower (information on lower- and upper-level training of technicians within the "formal"

education system, technical courses at the university level, commercial education, agricultural education), functions of technicians, and general information—statistical data (expenditures on education, education statistics, and population and manpower statistics). Appendixes include information on the levels and types of schools and numbers and kinds of technician courses, with selected curriculum tables.

See also nos. 2-7, 170-175.

Teachers

192. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Directorate for Scientific Affairs. *Study on Teachers: Yugoslavia* (Country Case Studies). Paris: OECD, 1968. 228 pp.

"The present report represents the Yugoslav contribution to the series of case studies on the training, recruitment, and utilization of teachers in primary and secondary education. . . ."

See also nos. 2-7, 31, 35-40, 75, 170-175, 182-184.

SUBJECT INDEX[1]

Academies of Sciences

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 38-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 38, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 38, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 38, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 38, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 38, 137-142, 148, 152
Romania 2-7, 38, 157-163, 169
Yugoslavia 2-7, 38, 170-176, 182

Administration of Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 152-155
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 166-168
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 181, 186

Adult Education

Albania 1-3, 5-9, 52, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-9, 52, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-9, 52, 88-93, 108
East Germany 2, 3, 5-9, 52, 111-116, 118
Hungary 2-9, 52, 124-131
Poland 1-9, 52, 137-143
Romania 2-9, 52, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-9, 52, 170-176

[1]Includes entries for bibliographies, periodicals, and yearbooks also.

Agricultural Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 108, 110
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 144
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 191

Agricultural Engineering Institutions

Bulgaria 10
Czechoslovakia 10
East Germany 10
Hungary 10
Poland 10
Romania 10
Yugoslavia 10

Art Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 94, 101, 108
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129, 132
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 165, 168
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 188-190

Arts, Education in the

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 48, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 48, 88-92, 94, 101, 108
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 48, 124-129, 132
Poland 2-7, 48, 157-163, 165, 168
Yugoslavia 2-7, 48, 170-176, 188-190

Bibliographies

Albania 11, 12, 14, 22
Bulgaria 11-14, 21, 22, 87
Czechoslovakia 12, 14, 21, 22, 95
East Germany 13, 14, 21
Hungary 12-14, 21, 22
Poland 12-14, 21, 22, 145
Romania 11-14, 21, 22, 164
Yugoslavia 11-14, 21, 22, 177

Biology, Teaching of

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 96, 97
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 188-190

Boarding Schools

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 101, 108
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Chemistry, Teaching of

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 15, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 15, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 15, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 15, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 15, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Child Care

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 101
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117, 120
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 16, 137-142, 146
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 16, 170-176, 180

Community Schools

Yugoslavia 178

Compulsory Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 101
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 147
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Cultural Policy

Albania 3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129, 132
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 165, 168
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Curriculums

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 15, 70, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 17, 70, 88-92, 96, 97, 101, 103, 106, 108, 109

East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 15, 70, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 15, 17, 124-129, 135
Poland 1-7, 15, 17, 70, 137-142, 147
Romania 2-7, 15, 17, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 179, 188-190

Degrees, International Equivalencies of

Bulgaria 18, 19
Czechoslovakia 19, 98-100
East Germany 18, 119
Hungary 18, 19, 133
Poland 18, 19
Romania 18, 19
Yugoslavia 18, 19

Dental Education

Albania 20, 31, 36-40, 81-83
Bulgaria 20, 31, 36-40, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 20, 31, 36-40, 88-92, 103
East Germany 31, 36-40, 111-117
Hungary 20, 31, 36-40, 124-129
Poland 20, 31, 36-40, 137-142, 148
Romania 20, 31, 36-40, 157-163
Yugoslavia 20, 31, 36-40, 170-176, 182-184

Early Childhood Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 70, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 70, 88-92, 101
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 70, 111-117, 120
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 16, 70, 137-142, 146
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 16, 170-176, 180

Educational Documentation

Albania 22
Bulgaria 21, 22

Czechoslovakia 21, 22
East Germany 21
Hungary 21, 22
Poland 21, 22
Romania 21, 22
Yugoslavia 21, 22

Educational Information, Dissemination of

Bulgaria 24
Czechoslovakia 24
East Germany 24
Hungary 24
Poland 24
Romania 24
Yugoslavia 24

Educational Planning

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 25, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 25, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 25, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 25, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 25, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 25, 170-176

Educational Research

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 26, 27, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 26, 27, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 26, 27, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 26, 27, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 26, 27, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 26, 27, 170-176

Education Laws

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86

Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 101, 103, 108
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117, 120
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 147, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 166-168
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 181, 187-190

Education Policies

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129, 132
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 147, 152-155
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 165-168
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 181

Education Reforms

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 147
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 184

Elementary Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 101
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 178, 188-190

Engineering Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 31, 37-39, 81-83

Bulgaria 2-7, 31, 37-39, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 31, 37-39, 88-92, 102, 103
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 31, 37-39, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 31, 37-39, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 31, 37-39, 137-142, 148
Romania 2-7, 31, 37-39, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 31, 37-39, 170-176, 182-184

Environment, Teaching About

Bulgaria 28
Czechoslovakia 28
Hungary 28
Poland 28
Romania 28
Yugoslavia 28

Financing of Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 181

General Education Schools

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 108
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 147, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

General Information

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 50-69, 80-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 50-69, 80, 84-86

Czechoslovakia 2-7, 50-69, 80, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 50-69, 80, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 50-69, 80, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 50-69, 80, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 50-69, 80, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 50-69, 80, 170-176

Handicapped, Education of

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Health Education

Bulgaria 29, 30
Czechoslovakia 29, 30
Hungary 29
Poland 29, 30
Romania 29, 30
Yugoslavia 29, 30

Higher Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 20, 31, 33, 36-40, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 30, 31-33, 36-40, 80, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 20, 30, 31, 33, 35-40, 80, 88-92, 98-100, 103, 110
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 13, 18, 31, 35-40, 111-117, 119, 122, 123
Hungary 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 31, 33, 36-40, 80, 124-129, 133
Poland 1-7, 13, 18, 20, 30-33, 35-40, 80, 137-142, 148, 156
Romania 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36-40, 80, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 30, 31, 33, 35-40, 80, 170-176, 182-184, 187

International Intercultural Relations, Teaching About

Bulgaria 41
Czechoslovakia 41

Hungary 41
Poland 41
Romania 41
Yugoslavia 41

International Law, Teaching of

Bulgaria 18
East Germany 18
Hungary 18
Poland 18
Romania 18
Yugoslavia 18

Kindergartens

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 70, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 70, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 70, 111-117, 120
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 16, 70, 137-142, 146
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 16, 170-176, 180

Languages, Teaching of

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 17, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 17, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 17, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 17, 157-163, 168
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 188-190

Libraries

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 38, 59, 66, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 38, 59, 66, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 38, 42, 59, 66, 88-92, 104

East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 38, 59, 66, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 38, 42, 59, 66, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 38, 59, 66, 137-142, 148
Romania 2-7, 38, 59, 66, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 38, 59, 66, 170-176, 182, 185

Library Science

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 59, 66, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 43, 59, 66, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 43, 59, 66, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 43, 59, 66, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 43, 59, 66, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 43, 59, 66, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 43, 59, 66, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 43, 59, 66, 170-176

Literacy

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Manpower

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 105
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129, 134
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 191

Mathematics, Teaching of

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86

Czechoslovakia 2-7, 17, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 17, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 17, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 17, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Media Occupations, Training for

Czechoslovakia 44
East Germany 44
Hungary 44
Poland 44
Romania 44
Yugoslavia 44

Medical Education

Albania 31, 36-40, 45, 47, 81-83
Bulgaria 31, 36-40, 47, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 31, 36-40, 45-47, 88-92, 103
East Germany 31, 36-40, 47, 111-117
Hungary 31, 36-40, 45-47, 124-129
Poland 31, 36-40, 45-47, 137-142, 148
Romania 31, 36-40, 45, 47, 157-163
Yugoslavia 31, 36-40, 47, 170-176, 182-184

Minorities

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 168
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Music Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 48, 84-86

Czechoslovakia 2-7, 48, 88-92, 101, 108
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 48, 124-129, 132
Poland 1-7, 48, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 48, 157-163, 165, 168
Yugoslavia 2-7, 48, 170-176, 188-190

Nursing Education

Czechoslovakia 49
Poland 49
Yugoslavia 49

Organization of Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 166-168
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 181, 186

Part-Time Studies

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Periodicals

Albania 50-69
Bulgaria 50-69
Czechoslovakia 50-69
East Germany 50-69
Hungary 50-69

Poland 50-69, 149-151
Romania 50-69
Yugoslavia 50-69, 186

Physics, Teaching of

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 106
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Polytechnical Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 147
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Postsecondary Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 20, 31, 33, 36-40, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 30, 31-33, 36-40, 80, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 20, 30, 31, 33, 35-40, 80, 88-92, 98-100, 103, 110
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 13, 18, 31, 35-40, 111-117, 119, 122, 123
Hungary 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 31, 33, 36-40, 80, 124-129, 133
Poland 1-7, 13, 18, 20, 30-33, 35-40, 80, 137-142, 148, 156
Romania 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36-40, 80, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 30, 31, 33, 35-40, 80, 170-176, 182-184, 187

Preschool Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 70, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 70, 88-92

East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 70, 111-117, 120
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 16, 70, 137-142, 146
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 16, 170-176, 180

Reading, Teaching of

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129, 135
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 188-190

Religion

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 80-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 80, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 80, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 80, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 80, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 80, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 80, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 80, 170-176

Research Institutes

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 38, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 38, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 38, 88-92, 107
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 38, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 38, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 38, 137-142, 148
Romania 2-7, 38, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 38, 170-176

Science and Technology

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 63, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 63, 84-86

Czechoslovakia 2-7, 63, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 63, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 63, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 63, 137-142, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 63, 157-163, 169
Yugoslavia 2-7, 63, 170-176

Science Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 63, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 63, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 17, 63, 88-92, 107
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 63, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 17, 63, 124-129, 136
Poland 1-7, 17, 63, 137-142, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 17, 63, 157-163, 169
Yugoslavia 2-7, 63, 170-176, 188-190

Science Policies

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 63, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 63, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 17, 63, 88-92, 107
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 63, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 17, 63, 124-129, 136
Poland 1-7, 17, 63, 137-142, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 17, 63, 157-163, 169
Yugoslavia 2-7, 63, 170-176

Secondary Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 108
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 147, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 191

Social Studies, Teaching of

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 61, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 61, 84-86

Czechoslovakia 2-7, 61, 88-92, 109
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 61, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 61, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 61, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 61, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 188-190

Social Work Education

Poland 71
Yugoslavia 71

Society

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-175

Special Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Specialized Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129

Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176, 191

Statistics

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 72, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 72, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 72, 88-92, 101, 103, 105, 108
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 72, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 72, 124-129, 134
Poland 1-7, 72, 137-142, 152-154
Romania 2-7, 72, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 72, 170-176, 187, 191

Teacher Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 31, 36-40, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 31, 36-40, 73, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 31, 36-40, 73, 74, 88-92, 103
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 31, 36-40, 73, 74, 111-117, 121
Hungary 2-7, 31, 36-40, 73, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 31, 36-40, 73, 74, 137-142, 148, 155
Romania 2-7, 31, 36-40, 73, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 31, 36-40, 73, 74, 170-176, 182-184, 192

Teachers

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 31, 76, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 31, 73, 75, 76, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 31, 73-76, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 31, 73, 74, 111-117, 121
Hungary 2-7, 31, 73, 75, 76, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 31, 73-76, 137-142, 155
Romania 2-7, 31, 73, 75, 76, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 31, 73-75, 170-176, 192

Teachers' Associations

Bulgaria 77
Czechoslovakia 77
East Germany 77

Hungary 77
Poland 77
Romania 77
Yugoslavia 77

Teaching Methods and Media

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 78, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 78, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 78, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Technical Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92, 110
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Television, Teaching By

East Germany 78
Hungary 78
Poland 78

Universities

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 20, 31, 33, 36-40, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 30, 31-33, 36-40, 80, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 20, 30, 31, 33, 35-40, 80, 88-92, 98-100, 103, 110
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 13, 18, 31, 35-40, 111-117, 119, 122, 123
Hungary 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 31, 33, 36-40, 80, 124-129, 133
Poland 1-7, 13, 18, 20, 30-33, 35-40, 80, 137-142, 148, 156
Romania 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36-40, 80, 157-163, 166, 167
Yugoslavia 2-7, 13, 18, 20, 30, 31, 33, 35-40, 80, 170-176, 182-184, 187

Veterinary Education

Albania 20, 31, 37-39, 79, 81-83
Bulgaria 20, 31, 37-39, 79, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 20, 31, 37-39, 79, 88-92, 103, 110
East Germany 31, 37-39, 111-117
Hungary 20, 31, 37-39, 79, 124-129
Poland 20, 31, 37-39, 79, 137-142, 148
Romania 20, 31, 37-39, 79, 157-163
Yugoslavia 20, 31, 37-39, 79, 170-176, 182-184

Vocational Education

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Work-Study Methods

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

Yearbooks

Albania 80
Bulgaria 80
Czechoslovakia 80
East Germany 80
Hungary 80
Poland 80
Romania 80
Yugoslavia 80

Youth Organizations

Albania 1-3, 5-7, 81-83
Bulgaria 2-7, 84-86
Czechoslovakia 2-7, 88-92
East Germany 2, 3, 5-7, 111-117
Hungary 2-7, 124-129
Poland 1-7, 137-142
Romania 2-7, 157-163
Yugoslavia 2-7, 170-176

AUTHOR INDEX

Altbach, Philip G. 13
American Academy of Arts and Sciences 53
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies 14, 65, 185
American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers 119, 133
Apanasewicz, Nellie 137, 170

Balan, Ion Dodu 165
Baldwin, Godfrey 72
Bar, Siegfried 121
Beck, Carlton E. 1
Bezdanov, Stevan 178
Bielecki, Maciej 152
Bodelsen, C. A. 98
Bodenman, Paul S. 111
Braham, Randolph L. 124, 157
Bravo, Reuf 182
Bravo, Selma 182
Buti, Erno 125
Byerly, Elizabeth 185

Carolton, Robert G. 12
Comber, L. C. 136
Cowan, Roger 180
Csoma, Gyula 130

Deighton, Lee C. 2
Drefenstedt, Edgar 115
Dupuy, Rene Jean 18

Eason, Jeanne F. 14
Elias, Andrew 105
Europa Publications, Limited 38
European Federation of National Association of Engineers 102

Federal Secretariat for Education and Culture (Yugoslavia) 181
Fekete, Jozsef 130
Filipovic, Marijan 183
Fischer-Galati, Stephen 158, 164
Fiszman, Joseph R. 155
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations 10
Foreign Area Studies, The American University 81, 84, 88, 112, 126, 138, 159, 171
Foreign Broadcast Information Service 57
Foreign Policy Association, Inc. 58
Frankiewicz, Heinz 115

Gardner, Frank M. 42
Georgeoff, Peter John 85, 172, 188, 189, 190
Gottheinerova, Till 101, 103, 108
Grant, Nigel 3
Gunda, Aranka 125

Halls, W. D. 99
Hanhardt, Arthur M., Jr. 113
Hans, Nicholas 80
Hercegi, Karoly 130
Horecky, Paul L. 11, 12, 185
Hungarian National Commission for Unesco 132

Institute for Educational Research (Poland) 145
Institute for Studies in Education (Yugoslavia) 175
Institute of International Education 40
Institute of Political Sciences and of Studying the National Question (Romania) 168
International Association for Cultural Freedom 63

International Association of Universities 31, 39
International Bureau of Education 23, 26, 28, 29, 41, 75, 76
International Council for Adult Education 52
International Council for Educational Development 13, 32

Jakubowski, Wladyslaw 156
Jovanovic, Slobedan 185

Kahn, Alfred J. 16
Kamerman, Sheila B. 16
Katzen, May 44
Keeves, John P. 136
Kekic, Mira 183
Kovrig, Bennett 127
Kulich, Jindra 8, 9, 93, 118, 131, 143

Lakicevic, Ognjen 173
Ledvinka, F. 96
Lehman, H. 122, 123
Lockard, J. David 17

Manning, Frances T. 72
Mathe, Elek 125
Mialaret, Gaston 70
Ministry of Cultural Affairs (Hungary) 128
Ministry of Education (Czechoslovakia) 24, 89, 90, 101, 103, 108
Ministry of Education (East Germany) 114, 115
Ministry of Education (Hungary) 129
Ministry of Education (Poland) 139, 147
Ministry of Education (Romania) 160, 161, 162
Ministry of Education and Schools (Poland) 140
Ministry of Public Education (Bulgaria) 86
Modica, Charles R. 45
Moore-Rinvolucri, Mina J. 116
Morrison, James P. 141

National Council for Science and Technology (Romania) 169
Neubauer, Theodor 121
Novak, V. J. A. 97
Novak, Zdenek 27

Okon, Wincenty 146
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 174, 179, 184, 187, 191, 192
Oschmann, Isolde 120

Pano, Nicholas C. 82
Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe 148
Pietrucha, Jerzy 153
Pignon, Paul 182
Plundr, Otakar 100
Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, Inc. 151
Pundeff, Marin V. 87

Resnick, Rosa Perla 71
Richmond, P. E. 73
Richter, Wolfgang 121
Rojnic, Matko 185
Rosen, Seymour M. 170

Sadowski, Michal 154
Sasnett, Martena 19
Scanlan, James P. 14
Schulz, H. J. 122, 123
Sepmeyer, Inez 19
Sharp, Theodore 19
Siler, Josef 110
Slomma, Rudi 121
Statni Pedagogicke Nakladatelstvi 101 103, 108
Stickney, Patricia J. 71
Stohr, Gerd 115
Stone, Gerald 144
Sturm, Rudolf 95
Suchodolski, Bogdan 80
Suda, Zdenek 91
Szczepanski, Jan 32

Tarnowski, Stanislaw 153, 154

Taylor, Mary Louise 40
Thomas, Jean 4
Thomas, John I. 83
Thorndike, Robert L. 135
Timar, Janos 134
Toma, Peter A. 5, 92
Trepczynski, Stanislaw 154
Triska, Jan F. 82, 91, 113, 127, 141, 158, 176
Tunkin, Gregory 18

Unesco 6, 7, 15, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 43, 48, 61, 64, 66, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 94, 106, 107
Unesco Commission of the GDR 115, 117
Unesco Institute for Educational Planning 25
U.S. Advisory Commission on International and Cultural Affairs 67
U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Education and Labor 142
U.S. Department of State, Office of External Research 56

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